The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

Proceedings Yesterday in the French Arms Investigation.

Humiliating Confession of Senator Schurz:

The Defamer of the Administration to be Heard as Witness Today.

Mr. Bliss Before the Custom-House Committee.

Secretary Robeson Confronts His Newspaper Slanderers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate Arms Investigation Committee had before them today Secretary BOUTWELL and a Treasury book-keeper named HOPKINS, on the subject of the alleged discrepancies between the War and Navy Departments in the money deposited as the proceeds of the sales of arms. Mr. BOUTWELL thus showed how easy it would have been for any Senator to have saved himself the trouble and the scandal of false assertions on the floor of the House:

By the CHAIRMAN—The witness we have just examined, a book-keeper in the Treasurer's office, has explained to us the manner in which the alleged discrepancy as to the sale of arms appears in the Treasurer's accounts. The only question I wish to put to you is whether, if any Senator or Representative had called upon you for an explanation of the apparent discrepancy between the amount paid in by the Secretary of War and the amount received by the Treasurer, the explanation would not have been made at your Department, showing how it arose? A.—Most certainly. All the information of the Department on the subject would have been given to him. It is quite likely, however, that I should not have been able to make the explanation personally.

Q.—But the explanation which would have shown the true condition of the matter would have been made on the request of any Senator or Representative? A.—Certainly.

By Mr. SAWYER—Would not that information have been given, after your reports had been made, to a private citizen? A.—I think so; I know no reason why we should not do it. Of course, if a private citizen came, we would naturally inquire what his reason was, but I do not know of any reason why we should not have given it to him, and we certainly should to any member of Congress or anybody in any way connected with the Government or responsible for what was done.

A cable telegram from Minister WASHBURNE to Secretary FISH was laid before the Committee, being in response to one sent by him, stating that no such inquiry as that of Feb. 9, on which the whole conspiracy was based, was ever passed or considered by either the French Assembly or the Committee of that body on war contracts. Senator SCHURZ was asked by Mr. HAMLIN whether he had anything to say, and responded that all he knew was what others told him. It was decided to put Mr. SCHURZ on the stand to-morrow morning.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

When the Democratic members of the Custom-house Committee were decoyed into an examination of the gentleman whom the *Tribune* calls "Mr. Decoy BLISS," they were decoyed into an indiscretion which they are more than sorry for. Mr. BAYARD, in his examination of the witness, was gentlemanly and decent, and the questions which he asked were answered in the same spirit. The information which was afforded by some of the answers was not at all to his satisfaction, but he kept his temper, and did not complain. Mr. CASSERLY is not like Mr. BAYARD; he lacks that Senator's acuteness, but makes up for it in the ability to browbeat and lecture. This game did not succeed with Mr. BLISS, who, being a lawyer himself of long practice, understood the rights of witnesses. Few new facts were elicited, the questions being directed to an unsuccessful effort to make the witness contradict his former statements. One thing that was noticeable was the alacrity of the Democrats in repudiating Tammany and TWEED. They even tried to break the weight of their records, which show that VAN CLEFT received some thousands of dollars from the City Government when he had sworn the amount was only about $900. The testimony whereby Mr. GREELEY was shown to be one of those despicable characters he so loudly condemned, a carpet-bagger, having a pretended residence in the Eleventh District for political purposes while he really lived in Westchester County, disturbed Mr. CASSERLY exceedingly, and he asked a great many questions in regard to it. Mr. CASSERLY received some very proper rebukes from the witness. For instance, he demanded to know whether the witness considered a reply which he had given to be an answer to the question which he had asked. Witness said in a Court he should not, but having in mind the character of inquiries put in this investigation and the evidence taken, he thought it was. Referring to a letter of lawyer CLINTON'S about the Mudgett note case, in reply to a question, witness said, using a term he heard in the Committee, he should call it a whitewashing letter. Being inquired of whether he meant to accuse Mr. CLINTON of writing a disingenuous and false statement of the case, he said he did not suppose the word whitewashing used by Senators here would charge a witness with stating what was disingenuous or false. Mr. BLISS evidently knows a great deal too much about New-York politics for the comfort of those who are pushing the investigation against the Administration, and his memory is too good; and the twisting and squirming here is intense among those who are hurt.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Appropriations Committee today finished the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. The majority of the amendments are of minor importance, and were mostly concurred in, but those covering the civil service appropriation, the extension of the capital grounds, the increase of the salaries of Assistant Secretaries, heads of bureaus and District Judges, were all nonconcurred in. Some of these amendments are likely to cause a very spirited debate in the House, especially that on the Judges salaries.

THE ASIATIC COMPANY.

The Asiatic Commercial Company's incorporation was defeated in the House today by an overwhelming vote. It is in the same category with the subsidy and the land grants, the men who have successfully opposed these being the ones who made the fight against the Asiatic Company. The bill as reported allowed the Company to use their own paper as a currency for trade in the East, and this dangerous privilege was almost universally objected to.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate still continues the discussion of the tariff question, the pending proposition being to put tea and coffee on the free list. The end of the debate, as well as the result, is doubtful. Mr. TRUMBULL has heretofore been counted upon to vote for this amendment, a position entirely contrary to the cardinal principles of revenue reform. Today he has declared that, in view of the statements from the Committee, that if tea and coffee are made free, no great reduction can be made on other articles, he will change his tea position and sustain the Committee in this part of the report.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The Chicago Relief bill was called up by Mr. DAWES, and after an hour's debate, in which the arguments used for and against it in the Senate were thoroughly aired, it was sent to the Ways and Means Committee, to be reported back after Monday. The friends of the bill are confident of its passage.

THE ST. CROIX BILL.

The Bayfield and St. Croix bill came back to the Senate today with the House amendment, and enough discussion was had in the morning hour to show that it will have a harder struggle in the Senate than when first passed.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today agreed to report a bill authorizing the President to repay to Japan the balance of the Japanese Indemnity Fund, viz.: $375,000. No action was taken concerning the Chinese fund of the same nature.

THE WEATHER.

While Washington is frozen tight and shivering with unprecedentedly cold weather for this season, letters from Montana of the 6th inst., report the snow gone from the valleys, the frost out of the ground, and plowing and sowing rapidly progressing.

A MONSTER PUNISHED.

The man BUTTS, who was arrested here last Sunday, charged with debauching young girls, in Franklin School, by enticing them to his room, was today convicted of assault, and sentenced to pay $500 fine, or six months in jail. He appealed the case, but not being able to get bail to-night he went to jail, where he ought to remain. Owing to the peculiar nature of his atrocious offense, the only charge of which he could be convicted was assault—hanging would not have been too severe.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE KUKLUX APPEAL DISMISSED.

In the Supreme Court, today, in the Kuklux case, No. 518, The United States *vs.* AMENY and others, on a certificate of division from the Circuit Court of South Carolina, the motion to dismiss made by the Government in this cause was now granted, the Chief-Justice announcing that the case of The United States *vs.* ROSENBERG, in the judgment of the Court, controls this. In that case it was said (7 Wall, 580) the motion to quash was clearly determinable as a matter of discretion; it was preliminary in its character, and the denial of it could not finally decide any right of the defendant. It is usually refused unless in the clearest cases, and the grounds of it, if available, may be used on demurrer or motion in arrest of judgment. It is established, therefore, that the motion to quash falls within the principle which excludes all matters of discretion from the jurisdiction to review. The case cannot probably came to this Conrt on a writ of error to final judgment under about two years, but a writ of habeas corpus having been issued for the relief of the prisoners, and their discharge being denied, that judgment has been brought here for review, and the case so presented will involve the constitutional questions whose hearing is deferred by this decision. It is expected a motion will be made to-morrow to set a day for the argument.

BONDS REDEEMED.

The amount of 1862 bonds redeemed to date by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the three calls is as follows:

First call	$91,442,000
Second call	10,000,000
Third call	9,466,500
Total	$110,909,500

COLORED LABOR UNION.

The Colored National Labor Union, organized in the interest of the Republican Party, and numbering upward of 300 organizations, principally in the South, are preparing for the campaign. J. H. RAINEY, a colored member of the House of Representatives, will speak at Elmira on the 27th inst., and ISAAC MYERS, of Maryland, President of the Union, will speak in the same city on the 29th inst., the former in defense of the enforcement of the Kuklux bill in South Carolina, and the latter against the election of DAVIS and PARKER.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Opening Session of the House Committee to Investigate the Newspaper Charges Against Mr. Robeson.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Select Committee recently appointed by the House to inquire into the irregularities charged against the Navy Department, met this morning. There were present Messrs. BLAIR, Chairman, SARGENT, PETERS and WARREN. Mr. VOORHEES being absent in Indiana, Secretary ROBESON occupied a seat near the head of the table, and CHARLES A. DANA at the foot of the table. Near to Mr. DANA sat his counsel, Mr. WILLARD BARTLETT. After the usual preliminaries Mr. BARLETT rose and said that he appeared as counsel for Mr. DANA, editor of the New-York *Sun*, and that Mr. DANA came to Washington in response to an invitation extended by the Committee, and that the question as to whether or not he would take part in the proceedings, must depend on the rights or privileges which the Committee was willing to accord him in the investigation; and, in order to prevent misconception, he would state that Mr. DANA desired to be present throughout the investigation, both in person and by counsel, and to propound such questions, either by direct or cross-examination as he might desire to any or all the witnesses.

Mr. SARGENT asked whether he understood the party was to make statements coming within his own knowledge.

Mr. BARTLETT remarked that Mr. DANA was here by his own volition, in response to an invitation of the Committee, but not as a witness; that he declared his readiness and willingness, and was anxious to substantiate the charges in the way he had suggested.

Mr. BLAIR said perhaps it was desirable for the Committee to take the suggestion into consideration among themselves, and it would be courteous to ask Secretary ROBESON whether he desired to make any suggestion.

Secretary ROBESON replied that he had no suggestion to make.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that Mr. DANA, who appeared as prosecutor, should be the first witness. He wished to learn what Mr. DANA knew of his own knowledge, and on what authority he made the statements against Secretary ROBESON. After that he would have no objection that the examination of witnesses should be reasonably extended.

Mr. BARTLETT responded that Mr. DANA appeared as the prosecutor of no person, save in the manner and on the conditions he had indicated.

Mr. SARGENT said it should be determined that Mr. DANA state on what authority he made the charges.

Mr. BLAIR remarked the simple question was whether the Committee would allow Mr. DANA to state his charges. This did not involve the question as to whether they should call him as a witness.

Mr. SARGENT said he found many things specifically stated which could not be of Mr. DANA'S own knowledge. He should like to know who DANA'S informers were.

Mr. BLAIR remarked that if Mr. DANA desired to make a statement in his own way, the Committee could then inquire how much of it was of his own knowledge.

Mr. SARGENT would like to see some responsible person make the charges.

Mr. BLAIR concluded that the offer was that DANA would establish the truth of the charges by evidence.

Mr. PETERS said Mr. DANA might not have personal knowledge of all the facts, but offered to prove them by testimony. Judging from his experience, he thought it would be a relief to the Committee if both sides employed counsel. If the accuser had counsel, the accused should also have counsel.

Mr. SARGENT did not object to counsel, but thought the Committee ought to have something more specific to go upon than newspaper articles.

Mr. BLAIR said if the Secretary of the Navy or any one else desired to employ counsel nothing would be more agreeable to the Committee.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that the names of the witnesses could be given and subpœnaed.

Mr. BLAIR said he supposed that not more than two or three witnesses a day would be examined, and this might take place in the evening.

Mr. BARTLETT observed that if the Committee should pursue the course he had indicated, he would furnish the names of witnesses from day to day, but before furnishing the names he wanted to know what course the Committee was going to take.

Mr. PETERS expressed a desire that Secretary ROBESON employ counsel to relieve the Committee from embarrassment.

Mr. ROBESON replied that he should not employ counsel unless the Committee made such a request. He was here ready to be examined.

Mr. BLAIR said the Committee could hardly concur in making such a request, but he believed it would be agreeable to the Committee if Mr. ROBESON should employ cousel.

Mr. ROBESON said he was charged with certain gross abuses of his office, and desired; first, to know from whom the charges came; and, second, whether the accusations were in a responsible form. He understood there were no charges on which investigation could go on as yet. In a common Police Court every man accused is arraigned on sworn charges of some responsible party. If the Committee think it were better I should employ counsel I will do so. I desire this matter be concluded as soon as practicable, as it interferes with my official business.

Mr. BARTLETT remarked if no such charges are here it is the fault of the House who raised the Committee.

Mr. BLAIR—I understand it is the purpose to produce charges before the Committee.

Mr. BARTLETT—What we propose is to produce such proof as applies to irregularities in the Navy Department. There is nothing calling on us to make the charges, definite or indefinite. If we have made charges in the newspapers, we are ready to substantiate them. The House has no power to call us to account for what is published in newspapers, but if anybody claims he has been thus injured he can call us to account. We are required by the resolution of the House to present evidence of irregularities in the Navy Department. Mr. DANA has been placed in the position of accuser, and he will substantiate these charges if allowed the legal methods of procedure, but otherwise he will not do so.

Mr. SARGENT understood, from what counsel had just said, the charges in the New-York *Sun* were abandoned, and that any person aggrieved by them could bring suit, if they chose, against that paper.

Mr. BLAIR remarked the resolution of the House under which the Committee was appointed referred to charges in the newspapers. It did not specify any particular newspaper, but newspapers of large circulation published in New-York.

Mr. BARTLETT said the resolution by no means spoke of the New-York *Sun*.

Mr. SARGENT remarked he had before him articles from that paper which contained charges of corruption against the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. BARTLETT said the resolution spoke of charges of irregularities.

Mr. ROBESON called attention to the language of the House resolution, namely:

Whereas, Charges have appeared in newspapers of large circulation, published in the City of New-York and elsewhere, calculated to affect injuriously the reputation of the Secretary of the Navy, and to cast doubts upon the integrity of the administration of the Navy Department; therefore

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed to investigate any irregularities charged, and to inquire generally into the administration of the affairs of the Navy Department during the incumbency of the present Secretary, and report the same to the House.

Secretary ROBESON said the attack on his character for honesty was the ground on which the subject was to be investigated. Neither Mr. DANA nor any other gentleman got the investigation on the general administration of his office; but as attacks were made on his personal integrity, it became his duty and privilege to ask for this investigation which was ordered. He had received a note from the Committee inclosing a copy of the resolution, and informing him that the charges would be made the subject of an investigation by the Committee, and inviting his attendance before it. If the publisher of the paper can substantiate the charges he has now an opportunity of doing so. He (Secretary ROBESON) did not suppose the Committee wanted a general investigation unless specific charges be made here. If the charges be made he wanted to meet them. He had a right to know what were the specific charges to be investigated.

Mr. BARTLETT said they had no intention to present written charges, but to substantiate such as were referred to by the resolution.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that if the party do not intend to present charges of corruption it was the duty of the Committee to proceed and call Mr. DANA to the stand. He should have an opportunity to show whether the charges were true or false.

Mr. BARTLETT repeated that they came here to substantiate the charges of irregularities in the Navy Department as embraced in the scope of the resolution.

Mr. SARGENT said the charge that the Secretary of the Navy was concerned in corruptions to the extent of a million and a half of dollars, was something more than irregularities. Such charges of corruption challenged investigation.

Mr. PETERS presumed if there were no evidence to sustain these charges of corruption they would fall to the ground. Let the names of the witnesses be given, and let the Committee examine them with reasonable discression. After further conversation, Mr. PETERS submitted the folowing resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the editor of the New-York *Sun* be allowed to have produced before the Committee such witnesses as he may desire to have examined, and by himself or counsel to examine such witnesses in relation to any matters within the scope of the inquiry before the Committee; and that the Secretary of the Navy be allowed to appear, with counsel, if he sees fit; and that it is the preference of the Committee that both of said parties shall, either in person or by counsel, conduct the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

Mr. BARTLETT said he would present a list of witnesses.

Mr. ROBESON thought that the naval officers could be produced without being summoned.

It was then agreed to adjourn until Monday evening at 7 o'clock, when the investigation will be commenced.

"No Evidence."

From the Scranton (Penn.) Morning Republican.

The most prominent and ready men in the country to charge corruption upon others for political effect have been, and now are, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*, and CHARLES A. DANA, of the *Sun*, and yet in no one instance have these brave accusers been able to establish the truth of what they charged, although again and again have they had the opportunity. Only a short time ago Mr. GREELEY made direct charges of corruption and fraud against certain officials; an investigation was directed by the proper authority to be made, Mr. GREELEY was summoned to testify, and he was compelled ignominiously to confess that he knew nothing about the matter in question except what somebody had heard somebody else say. Mr. GREELEY has never been scrupulous about giving his enemies the lie in unmistakable English, but he has at the same time established that he is a more thorough falsifier and a more unscrupulous assassin of character than any prominent man this country has ever produced. The editor of the New-York *Sun* is now following the example of his former chief, Mr. GREELEY. For weeks and months the *Sun* charged the most fearful frauds and robberies upon Mr. ROBESON, the Secretary of the Navy. These assaults upon the honor and integrity of Mr. ROBESON became so outrageous that, in self-defense, he appealed to Congress to direct a thorough and searching investigataion into his official acts as Secretary of the Naval Department, and establish to the country the truth or falsity of the charges made against him. This Congress has done by appointing Messrs. BLAIR, SARGENT, PETERS, VOORHEES and WARREN a committee of investigation. This Committee has, very properly, asked CHARLES A. DANA, the editor of the *Sun*, to appear before them as a witness and testify—for who so competent a witness as the man who claims to know the truth of what he charges against another? Mr. DANA, in yesterday's *Sun*, publishes the notification of the Committee, and adds a column editorial, in which he follows the precedent set by Mr. GREELEY, of prejudging the result of the investigation. He finds fault with the members of the Committee; says some of them have been engaged with Secretary ROBESON in plundering schemes; others are personal friends of the Secretary and are under obligations to him, and hence will not act honestly or honorably. He also charges that since the accusations were made by the *Sun*, Mr. ROBESON has been "tampering with the records of his Department, and destroying the evidences of his guilt." In addition to this Mr. DANA makes the contemptible plea that of the two most important witnesses against Mr. ROBESON one has died and the other been paralyzed, while millions of dollars will be employed "to buy off other witnesses." DANA, no doubt, knowing that his charges were maliciously false, anticipates the acquittal of Secretary ROBESON, and in this contemptible manner seeks to turn aside the odium which will fall upon himself.

And such men are the leaders of the Cincinnati Convention. They are the men who by falsehood attempt to assassinate the character and integrity of the best men in the country. It is not surprising that Messrs. SUMNER, DAWES and others, who are not yet inured to such shamelessness, are washing their hands after a temporary participation in the dirty work of GREELEY, DANA and SCHURZ.

Railroad Enterprise in the Oil Regions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—At a meeting of the directors of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railway Company, the New-York branch of the direct road to Titusville, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. RICHMOND; Vice-President, JAMES ADAMS; Treasurer, ABRAHAM ALTMAN. At a meeting held at the Council Chamber this evening, delegations from Jamestown, Titusville, Oil City and other points on the line of road, reported the progress made in their respective localities. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The building of a through road to the oil regions is placed beyond a doubt.

The Omaha Bridge.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—In consequence of the hesitancy of the Iowa railroads to ignore the plainly illegal act of the Iowa Legislature prohibiting the transfer of freight and passengers to Nebraska roads, the Union Pacific has temporarily leased the bridge transfer to the highest bidder, GEORGE F. HOWAN, Jr., of this city. By this intermediate agency, Eastern roads will evade the Iowa act and deliver freight and passengers to the Union Pacific here until the matter is permanently settled upon the basis established by the Union Pacific in its contract with Omaha.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

A Vigorous Campaign Opened in Connecticut.

Assurance of Republican Success—Opposition to the Temperance Law in Illinois—Significance of the Victory in New-Hampshire.

THE CONNECTICUT CANVASS.

An Energetic Campaign Opened—Republican Gains Assured From All Parts of the State—The Republican State Committee Confident.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.—By the blunder of the operator at Meriden in sending two lines which had been stricken out of his copy, the TIMES this morning put into the mouth of Senator WILSON, at Winstead, words in reference to the renomination of Gen. GRANT which were uttered by Gen. HAWLEY at Meriden Senator WILSON confined his remarks at Winstead to a general eulogium of the Republican Administration, and especially of its financial policy. To-night he speaks with Gen. JAMES W. HALL, of Maine, at Mystic, and his address is of the same general character.

The canvass in this State will be concluded at New-Britain, on Saturday night, and it has been of the most effective and satisfactory character. The campaign has not, thus far, been so vigorous as that of New-Hampshire, but promises to even equal that memorable contest in its closing week. Beginning with a mass-meeting, Monday evening, in New-Haven, every night will be occupied on the Republican side by distinguished orators in the various towns.

The Democrats, as yet, do not promise to be equally active in their open canvass, as their speakers from abroad, so far announced, include only DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin; APGAR, of New-York, and CARPENTER, of South Carolina, while on the Republican side will be Senator NYE, of Nevada; Hon. WM. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania; Gen. WALTER HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire; Major HAGGERTY, of New-York; Senator FERRY, and Gen. HAWLEY. Both parties, however, are hard at work through their State and local committees, but even in this, more is being done by the Republicans than by their opponents.

The reports coming in from the towns show small but sure Republican gains in all parts of the State. It is yet too soon to speak positively of the result, but enough is known to make it almost certain that Gov. JEWELL will have about 500 majority. There is great hope that it will much exceed that figure, and there is little fear that it will fall below it. The prospect may improve, but I am speaking of affairs as they look now to those best informed. A general meeting of the Republican State Committee, of which Hon. BARTLETT BENT is Chairman, was held to-night in this city, and the reports brought in by the members from their several districts added greatly to the confidence which had before been felt. Except the meeting at Mystic, there has been no Republican meeting in the State today, and the day has been, upon the whole, one of unusual quiet. There will be no other like it prior to the election. E. C.

THE GRANITE STATE.

The Real Significance of the Recent Republican Victory.

The following extract from a letter written, the Boston *Advertiser* says, by an intelligent observer of recent events in New-Hampshire, will be read with interest:

LACONIA, N. H., March 18.—The New-York *Tribune* predicted the defeat of the Democracy of this State, saying that the issue of free trade raised by that party in its New-Hampshire campaign was of itself fatal to its success, and leaving it to be inferred that, had that element been left out of the contest, and the issue made solely that of the support or condemnation of GRANT'S Administration, the result would probably have been a different one. In other words, Mr. GREELEY, foreseeing the probable success of the Republicans, sought in advance to frame an excuse for that success, which could in no way redound to the credit of the Administration, and so ostensibly put forth the exceedingly flimsy one, that the Republicans of New-Hampshire did not so much care to strengthen the hands of the Administration by their success, as they did to give a rap upon the knuckles of the free-traders. This erroneous view of the situation deceived nobody who was at all acquainted with the inner workings of our campaign, for important as we feel this question of protection to American industry to be, that part of the issue was entirely a subordinate one, and was so treated, particularly by the Democratic speakers and the Democratic Press. The real issue, if issue it may be called, was a malignant, sweeping and exceedingly bitter attack upon the National Administration by the Democrats, and an earnest, hearty and patriotic defense of the same by the Republicans. The great, and, at the present time, overshadowing question, which so far as this State is concerned has been settled by the election, is simply this: The Republicans of New-Hampshire declare that *they have not lost their respect for the Executive head of the nation, and that their confidence in the integrity of his character and the honesty of his intentions has in no way been shaken, much less destroyed.* This feeling it was, and not the question of the tariff, which drew into the ranks of the Republican Party more than half of the labor reform vote of last year, as well as large numbers of those who two years ago voted the temperance ticket. Indeed, many who now say they had fully determined to vote the temperance ticket this year admit that the speeches of Judge CARPENTER and other Democratic speakers, filled to the brim as they were with denunciations of the Administration, opened their eyes to the real importance of a Republican victory this year, and induced them to change their votes.

We may add the following statement of the results of the election from the Keene *Sentinel*:

FOR GOVERNOR.

1872 Rep.	1872 Dem.	1872 Scat.	1871 Rep.	1871 Dem.	1871 Scat.
38,283	35,766	961	33,892	34,700	1,137

STATE COUNCILORS.

Republicans..............4 Democrats..............1

SENATORS.

Republicans..............8 Democrats..............4

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans..........207 Democrats..........135

Temperance..........1 Labor Reform..........4

CHICAGO POLITICS.

Organized Opposition to the Temperance Law—A Denunciatory Resolution to be Offered in the Republican Convention—Threats of Secession—Feeble Opposition to Gen. Grant's Renomination—Immense Rise in Real Estate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 16, 1872.

The principal excitement we have on hand just now is the opposition of the Germans and the liquor interest generally to the new Temperance law. They are holding "mass-meetings" all over the State, and on the 14th had a General Convention at the capital, and then and there resolved all sorts of opposition to the obnoxious statute. A permanent organization was formed to fight the law and secure its repeal. At the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in this city yesterday, Mr. A. C. HESSING, who is a member of it, and who is regarded as the leader of the German element, announced that he should introduce into the Republican State Convention, which is to be held on the 22d of May, a resolution denunciatory of the law, and if it is not adopted, he will march out of the party with ten thousand German voters, thus clearly indicating that his interest in the liquor trade is greater than in his political principles. But where can he go with his adherents? Into the Democratic Party? How will that better him? We find, on looking over the record, that the law passed in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 5, two of the five being Republicans. In the House the vote stood 113 to 48, the Democrats being about equally divided. All the Democratic papers of the State, so far as I know, with a single exception, sustain the law. In this city there were two grand ratifications on the evening of the 22d of February, both of which were presided over by Democrats of the most decided character—Dr. N. S. DAVIS and Hon. C. C. BONNEY. Our liquor friends have not much aid and comfort from the record of the Democratic Party on this law. Another fact: In the large County of Fulton, in this State, always Democratic, no license for selling liquor has been granted for years. The Democratic Party of this State is not, therefore, a very promising asylum for Republicans who bolt in the interest of whisky and lager-beer.

Something is being said about general politics, but there is but a feeble opposition to the renomination of Gen. GRANT. The *Tribune* keeps up its fire, but it does not seem to make much impression on the public mind. The State Convention will appoint Administration delegates without any serious show of opposition, and in so doing will reflect the will and wishes of the Republican people of the State.

The excitement concerning the entry of several new railroads into the city still continues among those immediately interested in the streets through which they propose to lay their tracks.

The ground upon which the First Universalist Church stood, corner of Wabash-avenue and Van Buren-street, was estimated to be worth $80,000 just after the fire. It was sold a few days since for $106,000.

The number of hogs slaughtered here during the present season foots up the aggregate of 1,225,000, over 250,000 in excess of any previous year, with an average heavier weight and greater product of lard. All over the West there has been an increase in the number packed, and, as a natural result, prices of hog products are very low, and there is corresponding anxiety on the part of holders. There is also a tendency to a decline all around in agricultural produce, consequent upon successive heavy crops and a light demand abroad.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22—1 A. M.—Easterly winds have prevailed over the western Gulf States, where rain is now reported; thence eastward over the south Atlantic and north-eastward over the Middle and New-England States. Clear weather has very generally prevailed. The barometer has fallen over the North-west, with winds backing to southerly, rising temperature and increased cloudiness, and has now extended its influence to the Ohio Valley and over the upper lakes. Occasional light snow has prevailed over the North-west.

The display of cautionary signals along the lakes will be resumed April 1.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather and rising temperature will prevail on Friday over the New-England and Middle States, with winds backing gradually to southerly. The barometer will continue falling north of the Ohio Valley, with southerly winds, rising temperature, increased cloudiness and light rain and snow, and extend over the lower lake region. The area of rain over the Western Gulf States will extend, during the night, over the Eastern Gulf States, and on Friday, to the Ohio Valley and over the South Atlantic States very generally. Rising barometer, north-westerly winds and clearing weather are probable for the North-west. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf States.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.

Railroads in the Northern Part of the State Blocked—Trains Abandoned and Wrecked—Intense Cold.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 21.—The severest storm that has visited this region the present season has raged here since Tuesday. There are three express and two freight trains snow-bound between here and Rome. No mails have come through by the way of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad since Tuesday. No trains started south yesterday on that road except one for Oswego, and another with two engines that started for Ogdensburg, and proceeded about fifteen miles, when both engines and several cars were thrown from the track. The wreck is complete, with an engine in a ditch on either side of the track. A train left Utica, on the Black River Road, on Tuesday morning, and arrived here twenty-four hours afterward. The passenger trains that started southward on this road yesterday noon, are now fast in the snow twelve miles out. All the trains on the Cape Vincent Road have been abandoned for the present. The weather is intensely cold, with piercing winds. The city water-works are nearly all frozen up.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Traitors in the House—The Result of Canadian Bribery—Intense Popular Indignation.

From Our Own Correspondent

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, Saturday, March 16, 1872.

The Government party of Prince Edward's Island were defeated, last night, upon the Union question, the Confederates gaining by a majority of one vote. This quite unexpected result produced continued hissing among the audience of the House, and the Sergeant-at-arms appealed in vain to the crowd to preserve order. Finally, the police were ordered in, and the galleries and floor-boxes were vacated before the Speaker announced, in a somewhat melancholy tone, that the scheme of confederation was successful, so far as Prince Edward's Island was concerned. Those who betrayed their party by acting as the tools of the Dominion of Canada, upon this occasion, are: CARTER, MUNSON, HARRIS and WILLIAMS. The popular indignation is intense, as the votes of the island are unanimously unfavorable to confederation, which act they believe to involve insufferable taxation, and the deprival of rights and privileges, for which no benefits accruing from Dominion rule could compensate.

The island of Newfoundland is now the sole remnant of the old British colonial régime. Its people and their chosen representatives have successfully opposed the Union act, since it was first proposed by the Government of Great Britain. It is doubted whether the question will be permitted to go before the people of Prince Edward's Island again. Should it be permitted, there is no doubt that a new and reliable representaton, composed of resolute anti-unionists, will be elected with one voice by this people. COLON.

The Hudson River—Ice on the Flats Ten Feet High.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 21.—The cold continues, and also the heavy north-west wind. The water in the Hudson is very low, and in some places on the flats the ice is piled 10 feet high. The steam-boat *Neversink* is frozen in off the Storm King, at the northern entrance to the Highlands. The frost in the ground is nearly four feet deep, and there is a great scarcity of water everywhere.

Foreclosure of Mortgage on Boston, Hartford and Erie Property at Fishkill.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 21.—A decree has been entered by Judge JOSEPH F. BARNARD in foreclosure of a mortgage of property owned by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension and Railway Company, ordering the sale of the property of that Company, amounting to about $1,000,000. The property comprises the Newburg and Fishkill Ferry, large tracts of land, and the trestle-work at Dunning's Point, and the dock and storehouse property at Newburg. The sale is announced for the 3d of May next.

Fires Last Night.

At 10 o'clock a fire occurred in the boot and shoe store of JOSEPH LONDON, No. 199 Canal-street, caused by a fire being left in the stove when the place was closed for the night. Damage, $1,000; insured for $8,000.

Shortly after 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 21 Spruce-street, occupied by SAMUEL D. GORMAN as a leather and finding store, and was soon extinguished. Damage, $1,000; insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Feb. 27, I noticed a very able editorial on that great corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad. I discovered in it one trifling inaccuracy, which I wish to correct. You state "that the Pennsylvania Railroad owns the entire road between the Delaware and the Ohio, except a short section between Harrisburg and Lancaster, which it leases. Now, the Pennsylvania Railroad *does* lease the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, but it also owns two-thirds of its capital stock. You must not, however, confound the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad with Pennsylvania proper. The former is merely a through passenger line. The main line of the latter runs from Harrisburg to Lancaster via Columbia, and is about five miles longer. It is double-tracked, and is used for freights and slow passenger-trains. The Harrisburg and Lancaster Road, as I said before, is used entirely for fast trains, and no freights are run over it. It is a single track.

AN EX-EMPLOYE.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, March 20, 1872.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The harbor at Halifax, N. S., is frozen over.

Extremely cold north-westerly gales continued during yesterday in Boston.

Boston has more than half a million tons of ice in store.

The United States steamer *Worcester* will leave Havana for Key West in a few days.

A snow-storm at Annapolis, N. S., on Wednesday, again blocked the railroad.

The steam-ship *Germany*, from Liverpool 1st inst., arrived at Portland, Me., last evening.

The United States steamer *Kansas* arrived at Havana yesterday, and returned to Key West last night.

France having renounced the Commercial Treaty with England, a tax is likely to be imposed on raw materials by the Assembly.

GEORGE H. DEAREN'S distillery, and bonded warehouse adjoining, near Campbellsville, Ky., was burned on Monday morning.

The New-Brunswick Legislature yesterday voted confidence in the Government by a majority of six.

Mr. B. G. NORTHRUP, of Connecticut, is said to have decided to accept the offer to go to Japan.

A Concord dispatch mentions Ex-Gov. ONSLOW STEARNS as a candidate for the United States Senate from New-Hampshire.

A colored man and three of his children perished in their burning dwelling in Lawrence, Kansas, yesterday.

The Republican members of the Ohio House of Representatives favor an adjournment on April 10.

FRANK HARKNESS, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., was killed at Kingston depot, on the Lackawanna and Bloomsbury Railroad, yesterday.

Some California journals are advocating the propriety of making the office of State School Superintendent eligible to women.

JAMES TERWILLIGER, late Clerk of the Senate, has disposed of his interest in the Syracuse *Journal* to TRUAIR, SMITH & CO.

The bones of another man have been found in the ruins of the car-works at Jeffersonville, Ind.

A man who has just returned to Omaha from the Black Hills, characterizes the recent gold discovery sensation as a swindle.

The main shaft of the Sutro tunnel is now 2,800 feet in length, with six inches of water running.

Mr. CARDWELL announces that the annual volunteer review will take place at Brighton, England.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, today, adopted a resolution of confidence in the Ministry by a vote of 239 to 170.

Lieut. WELLS D. FIELD is ordered to the *Lackawanna*, and Gunner WILLIAM COPE to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

A driving snow-storm, the first in fourteen months, prevailed in London all yesterday morning. The city was enveloped in a dense fog, making it as dark as midnight at noon.

The United States Supreme Court has dismissed the Kuklux cases from South Carolina upon the Government's plea of want of jurisdiction.

Western papers publish a rumor that JOHN MCDEVITT, the billiard-player, who was supposed to have perished in the Chicago fire, is in Boise City, Idaho.

The only Republican newspaper in Massachusetts which opposed President LINCOLN, is now the only one that opposes the re-election of President GRANT.

The Boston *Traveller* of Wednesday evening says: "No man in Massachusetts ever lost so completely the confidence of his friends as has our senior Senator."

Hon. GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, has again declined to reconsider his determination to retire to private life at the close of his present term in Congress.

The Humane Society of Massachusetts have given Mr. J. T. TROWBRIDGE a large silver medal, for saving a young girl from drowning.

At the Tunnel colliery slope, Ashland, Penn., yesterday, the wagon ran to the bottom, killing HUGH O'HARA, who was working on the slope.

Mr. GARFIELD sent this brief telegram to Ohio on Tuesday: "There is no truth whatever in TIPTON'S alleged statement of my opinion."

The schooner *Georgie Derring*, Capt. WILLARD, from Philadelphia, put into Vineyard Haven, and sailed from there on the 6th inst. She has not been heard of since.

The Trinity College Trustees, in Hartford, Conn., voted yesterday to sell the College grounds to the city for $600,000, for an addition to the Park and a site for a State-house.

W. W. GRAVER, clerk of the steamer *Utah*, at St. Louis, Mo., took between $5,000 and $10,000 from the safe of the boat on Wednesday, and absconded.

SAMUEL CARTER, representing himself as the agent of an Eastern Company, obtained on credit $2,000 worth of shoe findings in St. Louis recently, and was arrested.

The Spaniards have captured the Cuban General, LICO PENA, with five companions, all Picos Blancos, in the mountains near Trinidad, Cuba.

The report that the English University boat-race had fallen through, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Oxford crew, is not confirmed.

The University of Cambridge, England, has made a donation to Chicago of the valuable series of books published by the Pitt press, or University Printing-office.

A jilted lover in Mobile, Ala., stole the presents he had given the fickle fair one while she was being married to his successful rival. He is in jail.

On the Central Pacific Railway, on Wednesday, between the Summit and Tinker's Station, a brakeman fell under the wheels and was killed.

The Duke of ARGYLE, Secretary of State for India, has presented to the city of Chicago works on the history, people, products, laws and medical practice of India.

JACK MCCARTHY, a noted New-York criminal with many aliases, was lodged in Kingston Jail yesterday for highway robbery committed at Saugerties.

JAMES BURNS and JOHN MCAVERY were sentenced in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday, for highway robbery, to fifteen years in Sing Sing Prison.

The State Republican Colored Convention assembled at Lawrence, Kansas, on Wednesday, and selected delegates to the National Republican Convention to meet at New-Orleans, on the 10th of April next.

Miss ANNETTE CONISE, of Tiffin, Ohio, who has studied law one year, has made application for a commission as Notary Public. The Attorney-General thinks the law does not authorize granting it.

WM. WIGGINTON and WM. C. PRATT, riding together near Mount Washington, Ky., got into a quarrel. PRATT attempted to dismount WIGGINTON, and was shot in the breast with a shot-gun and mortally wounded.

Dr. E. G. MARSHALL, Assistant surgeon of the Wisconsin Insane Asylum, died at Madison, Wis., on Wednesday, after a painful illness, caused by post-mortem virus, which had penetrated his system through a wound in the finger during an autopsy.

Scientific authority has assured the people of Somerville, Mass., that the worms which fell there in a snow-storm, on the 15th inst., belong to the family *Telephoridæ*, and probably to the species *Chauliognathus Pennsylvanicus*, and now Somerville breathes easier.

The Elmira *Advertiser* thinks Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, of that city, will, without doubt, be the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State next Fall, and says that Gen. A. S. DIVEN, also of that city, is already quite prominently mentioned as the Republican candidate.

The following are the Customs receipts for the week ending March 9: New-York, $3,918,850; Baltimore, $223,220; Philadelphia, $118,238; New-Orleans, $113,651; total, $4,373,759. Receipts for the week ending March 16: New-York, $3,594,587; Philadelphia, $100,445; Baltimore, $147,372; total, $3,842,404.

In Milwaukee, yesterday, in the case of Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT *vs.* DOUGLAS WOLCOTT, a suit for civil damages for $50,000 for an alleged assault by the defendant on the plaintiff, his father, on Sept. 4, a verdict for the defendant was returned. The parties moved in the "highest circles."

THE LATEST NEWS.

Canada as Affected by the Treaty of Washington.

Sentence of Communists to Death and Transportation.

Attempted Assassination of President Baez.

Guzman Blanco in Pursuit of Another Rebel Force.

The Alternatives Offered to the Apache Indians.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Correspondence Regarding the Provisions Affecting Canada.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a question of Mr. TORRENS, stated that, since the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington, correspondence had been going on in regard to its provisions as they affected Canada, between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor-General of the Dominion. That correspondence was as yet incomplete, and it would be impossible to produce it at present.

Earl Granville's Second Note.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says Earl GRANVILLE'S second note with regard to the *Alabama* claims was delivered to Mr. SCHENCK, the American Minister, on Wednesday. It does not recede from the position taken in the first note, and reiterates repudiation of the claims for indirect damages; but proposes that the counter-cases on both sides be lodged with the Geneva Board of Arbitration on the prescribed date without prejudice to the position taken with regard to indirect damages.

FRANCE.

Sentence of Communist Incendiaries and Murderers to Death.

PARIS, March 21.—EMIOT, the Communist incendiary, and seven of the murderers of the Rue Haxo, have been convicted and condemned to death. Many other Communists pronounced guilty of similar crimes are sentenced to transportation.

THE WEST INDIES.

Baez Defeated at Savaneta and San Juan—Attempt to Assassinate Him—Coffee in Hayti—The Defaulting Postmaster at St. Thomas.

PORTO PLATO, March 10, via HAVANA, March 21.—President BAEZ has again lost the town of Savaneta. It is reported that he was defeated at San Juan by CABRAL, who was unable to advance for want of money and ammunition. The people object to support CABRAL, because they still have hopes of annexation to the United States, or an American protectorate. The United States ship *Nantasket* is at Samana Bay. The crew are all well. An attempt was made on the 4th inst. to assassinate President BAEZ simultaneously with the murder of his cousin ADOLFO COEN, who was shot in the street by JUAN JULIO. The murderer was arrested, but subsequently escaped, and is now on Turks Island.

JACMEL, March 8.—The coffee crop is about all gathered in; the price has increased to fourteen cents, free on board.

Gen. BRICE, Minister to France, has arrived here. He was received with considerable enthusiasm.

A foreign loan of $4,000,000 is contemplated. Currency has decreased in value since Gen. BRICE'S return.

President NISSAGE SAGET has deferred his northern tour. His unpopularity is increasing.

ST. THOMAS, March 16 via HAVANA, March 21.—The defaulter in the British Post-office has not yet been discovered. It is reported that the Bank of St. Thomas has decided to increase its rate of discount from twelve to fifteen per cent. per annum.

VENEZUELA.

Blanco in Pursuit of Another Revolutionist Army—Trade Reviving.

LAGUAYRA, March 8.—The merchants of Caracas fêted President GUZMAN BLANCO on the occasion of his leaving the city at the head of 7,000 troops, to operate against PULGAR, the revolutionist chief, who has 3,000 men under his command in the West. If the President triumps, as it is supposed he will, Venezuela will probably enjoy peace for many years. Trade and the financial condition of the country are improving. The Government has canceled several pressing debts.

THE APACHES.

Gen. Howard to Present the Olive Branch and Gen. Crook the Sword.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Gen. HOWARD left for Arizona yesterday. The Press of the Pacific coast are united against further meddling with the operations of Gen. CROOK by the Peace Commissioners. Gen. CROOK has enlisted 100 Hualapois to fight against their old allies, the Apaches, in Arizona.

OMAHA VS. COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The Irrepressible Conflict of Ambitious Corporations.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 21.—A telegram from Senator HARLAN at Washington, today, states that the Union Pacific directors have acquiesced in the decision of the Government directors that Council Bluffs, and not Omaha, is the legal terminus of the Union Pacific. But it appears that on account of a contract with Omaha, two transfers will be made—one here and one in Omaha. The opinion prevails that the question of the terminus will have to go to the Federal Courts for final adjustment. The passenger and freight platforms of the Union Pacific in this city will be completed this evening or early to-morrow, and trains will cross the bridge on Monday. In the mean time, the transfer-boats are doing excellent service in the transfer of freight and passengers, so that Eastern men need not fear any delay.

Murdered by Burglars.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21.—The ware-house of C. MOORMAN, at Shelbyville, Tenn., was entered by burglars last night. MICHAEL MURPHY, clerk, sleeping in the building, was stabbed to death. The safe was blown open and robbed of $200. The house was subsequently burned, and MURPHY'S body was found in the ruins burned almost to a cinder.

Defeat of a Game Law in the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 21.—In the Senate today the House bill to prohibit persons from hunting game on the lands of others, was defeated. This measure has called out an immense number of petitions pro and con, and has agitated all the game clubs in the State, and been the cause of many protests. In the House the bill to allow Toledo to build railroads was defeated.

Sinking of a Steamer in the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—A dispatch from Louisville says the steamer *Charmer*, while going over the Falls this morning, struck a rock and sunk, and there is now three feet of water in her hold. The freight, including 400 barrels of flour, is being removed, but in a greatly damaged condition. The steamer is valued at $19,000, upon which there is no insurance. No lives were lost.

FRENCH OFFICAL CORRUPTION.

The Story of M. de la Motte—The Worth of Imperial Institutions—Acquittal of the Accused—A Ministerial Crisis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 6, 1872.

The phases of the Janvier de la Motte affair change so rapidly that nothing short of a daily letter could keep pace with them, and it is extremely difficult to condense all of the important points into a few paragraphs. I am sorry to say that this trial has shown a lack of honesty and of justice in high quarters which is very deplorable. Although a *roué*, a rake and a prodigal, whose follies and glaring immoralities can neither be excused nor condoned, he is yet entitled to a just trial by jury and to the treatment due every man of his qualities of heart and of mind. No professed Christian ever realized the ideal of a charitable gentleman so well as this really immoral man, nor could a saint surpass him in that best of all the virtues or in his love for all mankind. It would be an impossibility for M. JANVIER, whom I know, to cherish ill-feeling against any one for half an hour; equally impossible for him to listen to any tale of distress without offering relief. If he found his pockets empty he would borrow of a friend without an idea as to how he should pay the debt. He has no more reflection, no more idea of responsibility than a child, and while wedded to his personal gratifications and pleasures he was unwilling to enjoy them alone, but wanted everybody to be happy with him. A man of this kind greatly abuses himself, and is sure to be abused. If a man to whom he had loaned money came to him with excuses for non-payment, M. JANVIER was pretty sure to propose that they should pass the sponge over the account and begin again. A large number benefitted by this sort of folly, and at this day M. JANVIER has due him, in small sums, for which he will never ask, quite as much as the sum reclaimed by the State. Knowing all this, the leading men of the department were very willing to testify in his favor. The members of the Council-General knew his feelings and tried to remonstrate with him. They saw that he was doing a very good work, but in a very loose way, and many of them told him plainly that his habits were ruinous and would bring him to grief. But they saw also that he was doing a vast amount of good, and making the department one of the happiest and most prosperous in France. So long as he made every one happy at no greater expense than other Prefects—so long as he relieved every case of distress, furnished work for the poor and bread to the sick and aged—so long as no complaints were against him, and when they daily saw him setting up men who were failing, and encouraging those who were fainting by the way, they could not refuse to approve his accounts or blame him too severely. The witnesses called against him had nothing but good to say of him.

M. POUYER-QUERTIER'S POSITION.

M. POUYER-QUERTIER, Minister of Finance, was one of the leading members of the Council-General which approved all of M. JANVIER'S accounts and verified his expenditure of the public funds. He was opposed to the pursuit of M. JANVIER at all, but DUFAURE persisted and worked up the entire case without consulting with the Minister of Finance. DIOGENES DUFAURE has a personal grudge against the Secretary of Finance, and in this case he not only saw a chance of bringing scandal upon the Bonapartists, shame upon the Empire, and confusion to his colleague, but he thought he saw a way of getting the portfolio out of the hands of M. POUYER-QUERTIER. Clearly, if M. JANVIER is guilty, M. POUYER-QUERTIER is guilty also, since he had approved, signed and indorsed all that the Prefect had done. Here was a fine chance for the amiable DUFAURE, and he did not lose it. He used all of the machinery of the Government to work up the case, and expended nearly a million of the public money in looking into the private life of M. JANVIER. He sent agents to Belgium, Switzerland and Austria to get scraps of evidence, all, look you, at the expense of impoverished France, and he managed in some way to get at the papers of his colleague and to subtract one document of peculiar importance. This was an account for 213,000 francs which had been approved by the Council-General and sent to the Court of Revision for approval, with the rest, but the Court found some of the charges exorbitant, and sent the account back for explanation. One item of it will give an idea of the whole. There was a charge of 6,000 francs for postage stamps. The Prefect explained that all but 2,500 francs was for carriage hire in the public service. On inquiry the Council-General found that the carriage hire was for the public service, was necessary and justifiable, and that M. JANVIER had really forgotten some 2,000 francs more paid by himself, and which any other Prefect would have put in the bill. Hence the bill for 213,000 francs was again approved by the Council-General, and once more sent to Paris. M. PINARD was then Minister of the Interior. At that moment M. JANVIER had just made a private scandal, and M. PINARD revoked his commission. The Ex-Minister was a witness. He said that the account in question was ultimately passed, but, knowing the scandal of the Prefect's private life, and the sudden changes of popular opinion when a man's private fortune is gone, seeing, too, that M. JANVIER was making too free a use of the system of *virements*, he revoked him, in spite of great influence, to prevent any open scandal. M. PINARD stated that neither he nor the Court had any doubt of M. JANVIER'S honesty. It was this bill for 213,000 francs, twice passed by the Council-General, once by the Court of Accounts, and accepted by the Ministry, which M. DUFAURE took from M. POUYER-QUERTIER'S desk, and made the basis of his charge against M. JANVIER, then in Switzerland. It required a great expense and great labor to get proof enough to convince the Swiss that this was a case for extradition, and a real pressure was used to get the Prefect, although the assassins of the Commune were left in peace. M. DUFAURE had a private revenge to gratify. M. JANVIER was reluctantly given up by Switzerland, and was thrown into prison by M. DUFAURE. He had been in prison eight months, when the Minister of *Justice* was forced to bring him before his Judges.

THE TRIAL.

The Prefect of Eure was charged before the Court with making false returns to the Government, for the purpose of turning to his own use the money of the State. There was no denial of the fact that the system of *mandats fictifs* did exist, and the point to decide was whether M. JANVIER had put any of this overcharge into his own pocket. The witnesses against him could not swear that such was the case. They could repeat all the scandals about the Prefect's private life, and could show that the sums charged for certain purposes were double the real cost, which was in no manner denied. This proved merely that the system of *virements* had been used, which M. JANVIER confessed, and the members of the Council approved. The witnesses for M. DUFAURE did succeed in dragging all of M. JANVIER'S profligacy to light, and in exposing it to the country, and M. DUFAURE had expended more than a million of the people's francs in publishing about M. JANVIER what any Parisian journalist would have given for a five pound note, and run the risk of a duel or suit for libel. The character of these witnesses is shown by their demand for their witness fees in advance, as they had not money enough to wait the end of the suit, and two of them confessed that they had been the recipients of the Prefect's generosity. One, however, knew why the Prefect had helped him, and understood M. JANVIER'S *arrière-pensée*, for he had a pretty daughter-in-law upon whom the Prefect had cast significant glances. This was put into the indictment to show how M. JANVIER gave the money of the State in order to corrupt honest people, and in the interest of his own amours. All of the Council-General, all of the gentry and nobility of the section, and nearly all of the men of property came forward to praise the administration of M. JANVIER, and his only real enemies were two Mayors.

A COUNTRY MAYOR.

One of these Mayors is a character, and deserves a paragraph. He was continued in office by the Government of the 4th September. His *commune* is the poorest in the whole Department. He has more poverty, more beggars, more bad roads, more complaints of want of work than all the rest put together, and it was confessed by all that this was the only commune which remained unhappy under M. JANVIER'S rule. The Prefect could do nothing for it but to hand over the sums due it to the Mayor, for that virtuous official was indignant, he said upon the stand, at the proposals made to him to make use of the *mandats fictifs*. As an honest man and a Christian he could not do it. When called upon as a witness he began about the "eighteen years of shame which ended at Sedan, under M. BONAPARTE," and when called to the question he drew out his account to prove his own honesty. M. JANVIER had turned over to him 1,000 francs for the relief of his poor, as his share in the subscription. He had distributed this in sums of five, ten and twenty francs, taking a receipt for each, and had vouchers to show for 999 francs. The remaining twenty cents, he exclaimed with an air of triumph at so striking an example of honesty, remained in the municipal treasury, and was credited to the State upon the books. But as the clamors of the poor continued he again applied to M. GANVIER, showing how he had expended all but twenty sous. That wicked and profligate man laughed in his face. He went further: he proposed a shameful transaction. "My dear Sir," said M. GANVIER, "I am very sorry for you, but I have no more public money. I have a hundred or two hundred francs of my own—if that will be of any service to your poor, take it. Wait a bit, you have to spend 15,000 francs on your new road—make out an account for 25,000 francs spent on this work, and I will give you 10,000 francs for the relief of your poor." The Mayor says that he was never so outraged in his life, and left the presence of this bad man with a heart too full for utterance, although a score or more of his people were in the greatest need, and only twenty sous in the treasury. This Mayor is worth half a million; M. JANVIER had nearly a million of debts. Yet, as I remarked above, nothing can excuse his faults, and how could this Mayor have known that the sum offered him from M. JANVIER'S private purse was not stolen from the State?

A MINISTER'S TESTIMONY.

It was at the close of the trial, however, that a bomb burst in the midst of the Court. M. POUYER-QUERTIER, Minister of Finance, was called upon to testify. He said that the system of *virements* and *mandats fictifs*—that is, the paying of one bill with money voted for another, or the transferring of expenditures from one head to another—had long been recognized in France. It was practiced under the old line of Kings, but had its first official recognition in 1793. Under the Restoration it was again recognized officially. It was practiced largely and officially recognized by the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE, by the Republic of 1848, and by the Senatus-Consultum of 1861. M. POUYER-QUERTIER gave dates, facts, chapter and line, like a man sure of what he was talking about. M. JANVIER, therefore, had only practiced under a system officially recognized many times in France, *and which was practiced in every branch of the Government.* He did not defend the system; on the contrary, he believed it might be subject to abuse; but in this case honorable witnesses had sworn that M. JANVIER had not abused it, and no witnesses could positively swear that he had. If M. JANVIER was guilty, he was guilty also, for he had approved the accounts. Then came the parting shot. Furthermore, the Minister of Justice had taken a document from his office without his knowledge or consent, and without the accompanying documents to show that the 213,000 francs had been approved and passed. The main document upon which the charge was based, not having the signature of the Minister of Finance, was of no legal value whatever. Of course, if this were true, the case fell to the ground. The public prosecutor made a very tame speech, but was ordered to go on by a telegram from M. DUFAURE, and Maître LACHAUD made one of the most brilliant pleas of his whole career. Meantime the telegraph had been kept busy—during the three hours occupied by the eloquent advocate—and orders came directly from the Minister of Justice, who was in a towering rage. The law says the defense shall have the last word, and after the close of M. LACHAUD'S speech, the President pronounced the sacramental words: "The debates are closed." Of course after this no more evidence can be brought forward, unless the case is again reopened, and nothing remains but the charge of the Judge and the verdict of the jury.

SUMMING UP.

I need scarcely say that justice demands that the summing up of the Judge shall be impartial. The day was when a JEFFRIES could charge the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, so that he could hang the rascal before him, but I fancied those days were gone. The President of the Court of Reserve was in great distress. Every half hour he had telegrams from Paris, from the Minister of Justice, and while one Minister had for a dead sure thing come there to acquit the prisoner, another Minister, his own chief, unfortunately, was ordering him to "hang the rascal." His charge was one-sided enough. He bore heavily upon the follies and vices of M. JANVIER, he denounced the system of *virements*, he was sarcastic upon a Cabinet Minister who could make charges against a colleague, in a Court of law, he threw mud upon the Empire, and—there is no telling where he would have gone had he not been interrupted by another dispatch. He then said, radiant with joy, that a dispatch had just come from the Minister of Justice which changed the order of things completely, as it furnished proof that the document to which the Minister of Finance had referred was a legal paper, and was competent in this case. He gave it as a refutation of the testimony of the witness POUYER-QUERTIER. M. LACHAUD was thunderstruck. He tried to protest against this mode of introducing evidence, and of giving the last word, in defiance of the law, to the prosecution, but he was sharply informed that the debates were closed. He hurriedly telegraphed to M. POUYER-QUERTIER, who replied in a few moments that the dispatch referred to was written by one of his clerks, in his absence, and invalidated in no way his testimony. M. DUFAURE had gotten one of his colleagues' clerks to write it while M. POUYER-QUERTIER was away. There is one man, evidently, who will be forced to change his desk. M. LACHAUD sent this telegram up to the Judge, who read it and threw it aside, it being too late to make use of it now the case was closed. Nevertheless, the jury rendered a verdict of "Acquittal" upon all of the counts.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

In reality, the serious part of the case begins just here, for it is the preface to a Ministerial crisis. The verdict was sent to Paris, and DUFAURE left in a foaming rage to see the President. He declared that he could no longer remain in the Ministry with a man like POUYER-QUERTIER, and he could not be calmed. A Cabinet council was held, and M. LEFRANC and another agreed with M. DUFAURE that a change must take place. M. THIERS was greatly cast down. M. POUYER-QUERTIER has rendered great services to the country in the German negotiations, and he is the only Minister who can be depended on to advocate a protectionist policy. Yet DIOGENES held his ground, and when M. POUYER-QUERTIER sent in his resignation, the President accepted it with regret. It was proposed to give the finances to M. CASIMER PERIER, but he would not accept, and finally M. GOULARD was appointed *ad interim*.

AFTER ACQUITTAL.

In regular order I should have given the above paragraph last, for I have a few more words to say on the trial of this imperial pro-consul. When the verdict was pronounced M. JANVIER rose and stretched out both arms toward the jury, then sunk back in tears, and was agitated for the first time since the prison doors closed upon him, eight months ago. It is the custom here for the advocate on the winning side, or the defense, to congratulate the prosecutor on the loyal manner in which he conducted the case, but M. LACHAUD gave a look of scorn and turned away with a remark, which the President could hear, that he should have more to say about that charge to the jury. Meantime scores of M. JANVIER'S friends were waiting to embrace him, and outside a crowd of two or three thousand people were gathered, who cheered him loudly as he came out. Not a voice at Rouen was raised against him, for, during a period of twelve years, he had made the department prosperous and happy. The crowd wanted to carry him to the hotel, but running to his carriage he ordered the driver to go back to prison. "Where?" cried that worthy, in surprise. "To prison; I want to sleep there one more night." The truth was, M. JANVIER wanted to avoid the demonstration preparing for him, and to get away without being the cause of trouble to his friends.

ASHBY.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

The Controller's Visit—Filthy Approaches and Surroundings—Address of Welcome to Mr. Green and His Reply—The Contemplated New Market.

When the intelligent foreigner lately landed on the Island of Manhattan is being shown the institutions of the City, there is one spot which his friends take particular care not to show him. That one place is Washington Market. Yesterday morning the Controller, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, paid a visit to it in company with Col. DEVOE, the Superintendent of Markets, who was desirous of pointing out the improvements which had been inaugurated under his official sway. The market men had doubtless been informed of the impending event, for there was an unusual attempt at cleanliness visible in every direction. Piles of ashes which are accustomed to adorn the sidewalks in the neighboring streets had been removed, and the heaps of rotting oyster-shells in West-street had been reduced to tolerable dimensions. Still the approach to the market was anything but satisfactory. The booths in Vesey-street occupied as usual part of the sidewalk, and the legitimate stores had their goods displayed outside their windows in another part, so that the passenger had to steer his way through straits of very narrow proportions. As the Controller's party numbered about twelve, its progress was extremely slow, and conversation could only be attempted under great difficulties. At the cross-streets a strong west wind whirled fragments of decayed fruit and desiccated manure into the eyes of the investigators in a very disagreeable manner, as if in resentment of their intentions. This was mingled with fine clouds of ashes from the dumping-ground immediately behind the West Market, which was carried to a great distance by the power of the westerly breeze. Arrived in the market proper, Col. DEVOE pointed out various improvements in the roof, which could easily be distinguished by their freedom from the fine curtain of cobwebs which adorned the old timbers. One of the most eminent of the butchers, Mr. ROBERT G. CORNELL, had joined the party previously, and conducted the Controller to the West Market, where a great part of the wholesale meat business is transacted, and also the wholesale country produce, potatoes, apples, onions, &c. To get to this point, West-street had to be crossed, which was a work of both difficulty and danger, for wagons came careering on in utter contempt of the foot passengers. The sidewalks of this street are occupied completely by stands, so that the only safeguard of the walkers is in the efforts of the five policemen who are stationed there to prevent a block. In spite of their earnest endeavors this not unfrequently happens, and the street-cars which traverse this narrow road are delayed in the most exasperating manner. Arrived in safety over on the other side, Col. DEVOE pointed out the numerous wooden structures, of handsome appearance, that had been and were being erected in every direction. Under the old Tammany style of doing business, this could not be done without paying extravagant sums to petty officials for the privilege. Now, every man who desires to put up a building can do so without an outlay of one cent to any official. The floorings down to the piers were not in a very good condition, but the holders of stands are responsible for this themselves. Many of these gentlemen came forward and welcomed the Controller and the Superintendent most heartily. They all complained of the dumping-ground, and many asserted that often there were 500 carts of filth dumped there in a morning. Yesterday it was less offensive, as the thermometer was about 16° above zero, but still the fine dust from the ashes was most unpleasant. The choice, however, of such a locality for our discharge of filth and ordure, right in the vicinity of the great provision market of the Metropolis, seems senseless beyond a degree. Some butchers hinted that it had been so arranged to compel them to make up a purse and purchase its removal. It may have been so, or it may have been pure Bœotian ignorance, but it is to be hoped that it will be removed at once, so that our food may be no longer impregnated with the germs of disease.

Returning to the old market through Vesey-street, the Controller noticed that the pavement had become singularly contracted. There were stands on each side, taking up so much space that the street was narrower than an ordinary alley, and driving a wagon through it became almost an impossibility. Under pretext of showing the Controller the oldest part of the market, Mr. CORNELL led the way to the stand of Mr. KNAPP, a poulterer in very large business. Here there was quite a concourse of market men, and it was evident that some premeditated speech-making was contemplated. Mr. GREEN looked a trifle surprised when he realized the situation, and found himself in the centre of Mr. KNAPP'S stand, the cynosure of hundreds of eyes. There were market men in every possible place, swarming like bees on a hunt for a hive. Some had climbed up the racks which usually display quarters of beef and carcasses of mutton, some were standing on uneasy pickle barrels that were joggled every moment by the swaying crowd, some were in temporary lofts above constructed of loose planking. But the great majority stood on their blocks among the choice cuts of sirloin and tenderloin, waving their hats and smiling with forty-Burton-power of broad delight upon their countenances.

Mr. KNAPP stepped forward, and welcomed the Controller. He said that, for the first time in twenty-six years, Washington Market was honored by an official visit from a Controller, and it was only proper that such a memorable occasion should be marked in an appropriate manner. His auditors felt proud to honor in Mr. GREEN a man who had been identified honorably and efficiently with public affairs for many years, and who, although but a short time acting as Controller, had introduced important improvements in the administration of the public markets. The time had been when the grossest abuses existed in connection with the markets; corrupt and unprincipled men had controlled them, and used their authority for purposes of extortion and plunder. The dealers were without resource, and could do nothing to stay the tide of corruption. Not even the most ordinary and just measures could be undertaken without a plentiful use of money. Bribery and corruption flourished, and vast business interests suffered correspondingly. A new order of affairs had, however, lately been inaugurated by the Controller, and the dealers had assembled on this occasion to thank him for rendering justice to all alike, and using a wise discrimination in protecting their interests. Formerly a transfer of permits for stands was attended with difficulty, and could only be obtained by the lavish use of money; but now stands were transferred readily. This was a most important reform. The stand-holders desired only just and equitable regulations, and had always discountenanced improper and dishonest practices in the market. In the future they wished to lease the market from the City, paying fairly therefor or purchase the property at a fair valuation. The remarks of Mr. KNAPP were frequently interrupted by hearty cheers for the Controller.

REMARKS OF THE CONTROLLER.

The Controller, after the applause had subsided, said he was entirely undeserving of the high encomiums passed upon him. Whatever he had done was certainly with the desire to do justice to all, irrespective of condition or political affiliation. He had acted in their affairs, as in all others, with scrupulous care to do that which was right between man and man. He had accepted great responsibilities, and had endeavored to discharge his duties to the best of his ability. He hoped he might be deserving of a tithe of the praise that Mr. KNAPP had lavished upon him. The vast business interests which were represented here needed broad and judicious administration. The old structure beneath which they were assembled had once been adequate to the wants of the community, but like an old garment for which the body has grown too large, the increase of business in Washington Market has kept pace with the growth of the City, and could not be properly conducted in its present confined quarters. Buildings are necessary, adequate not only to present wants, but designed to be proportionate to the probable growth of the Metropolis for the next fifty years. It was a mistake to suppose that all the markets could be wisely transferred to the upper portion of the island. In viewing the present longitudinal growth up-town we must not lose sight of the fact that before many years elapse we shall have a city in Brooklyn of more than a million of inhabitants, and on the New-Jersey side there will be another of equal population.

The market needs, consequently, to be centrally situated, to attract millions of dollars which might be diverted, under altered circumstances, into other channels. The dealers, for twenty miles around the City come to New-York for supplies for their stores, and transacted a business of vast magnitude in the wholesale markets. Comprehensive and wise, then, should all schemes be which affect such important interests; and all improvements should be made commensurate with the future condition of the City and its environs. Reform, which had been so frequently alluded to by Mr. KNAPP, did not mean the stopping of the wheels of progress, but, on the contrary, it meant general improvement and progress. It meant a faithful appropriation of public funds to the purposes for which they were designed by law. It did not mean the robbery of nine dollars and the spending of only one on public works out of every ten appropriated by the Legislature. It meant good schools, clean streets, faithful performance of official duty, proper facilities for rapid transit, beautiful public parks for the recreation and health of all classes of citizens, adequate accommodation for commerce along our docks, and everything, in fine, to render our City worthy of its career as the Metropolis of the Western World. [Cheers.]

Shortly after the visit terminated, and the Controller returned to his office.

The reporter of the TIMES had some conversation with Mr. KNAPP, who told him that the Press blamed the market men for the state of the streets and the condition of the market—two things that they were powerless to improve. It had long been their intention to build for themselves or to petition the City to erect a new market, and to alter the approaches so as to facilitate commerce. But under the old régime they did not dare think of such a thing, for Tammany would have built some pretentious structure at ten times its value, and under pretense of allotting stands, would have blackmailed every one of them, and would have thrust in a lot of their political cut-throats who would have disgraced the market and hurt their standing. But, with a Controller such as Mr. GREEN, one who was so absolutely honest that he could be trusted in everything, and one so shrewd and penetrating that he would stop any fraud on the part of others, the case was different. He had traveled last year in Europe and had examined the principal markets, specially the Hulles Centrales of Paris, for this very purpose of a new market. He and his friends and the market men generally, were on the eve of forming a permanent market organization, and they proposed through the Executive Committee they were about to choose to offer the Municipal authorities either to lease the ground or to buy it, and put up a splendid iron two-story market, with slate and marble counters and plenty of hydrants. Then they would have a Washington Market which would be pointed out to strangers with just pride.

AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY.

Are We Prepared for a Great Conflagration?—How Our Water Supply may be Increased—Feasibility of Utilizing the Waters of the Ocean.

The following correspondence between the chief of the New-York Fire Department and Mr. ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Civil Engineer, relates to a subject in which the whole community is interested:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

A. W. Craven, Esq., Civil Engineer, &c.:

DEAR SIR—The recent extraordinary conflagration in Chicago has excited a doubt in the minds of many citizens as to whether we are prepared for an emergency that may threaten equal devastation in our midst. And the questions are often asked: Has our Fire Department the extra material on hand for its use? and, is our water supply sufficient for such an emergency? The first question depends upon the second and is easily answered. If the water supply is sufficient, we have material enough. If the Croton fails us we have not. The second question is more difficult to answer, because it is dependent upon a variety of circumstances—should an unusually severe season freeze up our hydrants, which is likely to occur in some portions of the City, or a very dry season reduce the supply in the reservoirs, or the street pipes prove too small to supply a sufficient number of steamers, (which is occasionally demonstrated in the operations of our Department,) and a fire get under a spreading headway with a high wind, remote from the rivers, the consequences would probably be serious, and we would realize the fact that we have not a water supply for all emergencies.

Until science developes something as a substitute for extinguishing fires, we must depend upon water, and should have an inexhaustible supply. Last Winter, the Legislature made provisions for increasing the supply of Croton, but that does not much help our case, since no change in the supply pipes or the fire-hydrants was contemplated. One of our steamers discharges from 200 to 400 gallons of water per minute. A fire that would require the services of eight steamers to subdue it, would, therefore, consume 2,400 gallons per minute, or 1,440,000 gallons per hour, which is greatly beyond the capacity of our supply pipes in some portions of the City to furnish.

There are many sections of the City in which a full supply from contiguous hydrants could not be obtained for four steamers. Now what is the remedy? Shall we furnish new water-pipes, and hydrants of greater capacity, and increase the Croton supply, or shall we avail ourselves of the ocean water which surrounds us? If the latter, are there any engineering difficulties in the way, and what would it cost? Would a stationery engine at the Battery, with one or more auxiliary engines on each river bank up-town, supply the mains and the necessary supply-pipes? Would it be practicable and desirable in any case to have all the mains and supply-pipes connected? With such a system could a sufficient head of water be obtained to enable us to dispense with steam fire-engines? Would such a system be positively reliable?

I address these inquiries to you because of your familiarity with the capacity of our present water system, obtained by long service as Chief Engineer of the old Croton Department, and your intimate knowledge of the constantly increasing wants of this great Metropolis. I would be glad to have you consider the practicability of the plan suggested, with reference not only to meeting the ordinary and extraordinary demands for fire purposes, but also for sanitary purposes. With a supply limited only by the capacity of our stationary engine, the streets could frequently be washed, and the gutters and sewers always kept clean, thereby insuring great sanitary benefits. Facilities for establishing salt water baths throughout the City would be greatly appreciated, and perhaps prove remunerative. Please give me your views upon this matter at your earliest convenience, and oblige yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) ALEXANDER SHALER.

NO. 38 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th December. The reasons and apology for my great delay in replying to it I must beg you to let me explain at another time.

Your inquiries are of the most interesting character, and I trust you will be able to attract that public attention to the points you make which their importance demands. I agree with you most fully in the opinion that we are not prepared to meet successfully such an emergency as the experience of other cities has shown to be not an impossibility in our own. The aggregate quantity of water used in the extinguishment of fires during the year, compared with its consumption in all other ways, is not so large as in generally supposed, and if it could be equalized throughout the twenty-four hours, the quantity required could be easily afforded from our present daily supply. But for perfect efficiency in the subduing a fire, it is necessary to have at free command the greatest possible quantity in the shortest possible time. This is out of the question in the present arrangements for distributing the water through the City. The pipes are too small to yield the rapid and copious supply which, even in cases of frequent occurrence, would enable your force to save vast quantities of property now unavoidably destroyed; and still more decided is their insufficiency to meet the demands of a conflagration of unusual magnitude.

What is the remedy?—is the question you propose. The best method of putting our whole City in a state of defense can of course be justly determined only after a full examination of the subject; but I may very properly give now a general reply to the questions you ask.

First, as to the supply and its source. The full quantity of water often required in a given time cannot be afforded, whether your supply come from the Croton River or from the rivers which surround us, so long as the pipes for its distribution remain as they now are. It would be necessary, therefore, either to make extensive alterations in the present distribution, or to lay down a new system of pipes entirely independent of the present one. In view of the fact that, for all reasonable and fair demands, exclusive of that for the extinguishment of fires, the present pipes are sufficient, or can be made so at a comparatively moderate expense, and in view of other reasons which would naturally come up on the full examination of the subject, your questions pointing to the utilization of the ocean water surrounding us, are entitled to the most thorough consideration and thought. We can assume at once that there will be no "engineering difficulties in the way." Pumping engines could be erected at different points capable of delivering a practically unlimited supply from the inexhaustible source referred to, and the distribution could be arranged for different districts, all or any of which could be connected or disconnected with, or from each other as emergencies might require. At or near the highest points in these districts, towers might be erected to sustain tanks of such construction and at such elevation as to enable you to dispense with steam fire engines in very many cases, and by their aid to make such a system "positively reliable." Whether all or any of the present hydrants should be retained as a matter of extreme precaution, in case of any emergency not now deemed possible, after the completion of the new work, is a question which would naturally come with other details, in the close investigation of the subject.

It is for yourself to show to what extent the cost of maintaining your Department would be reduced by such a system; but, without going into a close calculation, I should think that the reduction would be nearly, if not quite, equal to the interest on the amount necessary to construct the works. But, even if the reduction were not to prove equal to the full interest, the amount of property saved in ordinary fires would make the question of interest one of little importance. Without discussing here the expediency of using the salt water for flushing sewers and cleaning streets, (in regard to which there would be conflicting opinions,) its copious distribution could undoubtedly be made available for other sanitary purposes.

As to altering the present system of pipes and looking to the Croton River for a remedy, there are several points to be considered. To the cost of such an alteration as would be necessary must be added the inconvenience and temporary derangement incident to such a work, and the greater time necessary for its completion. It must also be recollected that, even with this alteration, and with an unlimited supply of Croton water, it is brought into the City at such a level that pumping-engines and towers would still be necessary to insure the efficiency of the other plan. All these questions, however, properly belong to the general investigation. That such investigation should be made at an early day, and the results laid before our municipal authorities, our insurance companies and our citizens generally, seems to be unquestionable. The cost of the inquiry would be a trifle compared with its value and its possible results.

Trusting that you will be able to attract that attention to the questions you have raised which is due to their extreme importance, and that public attention will speedily grow into public action, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. W. CRAVEN,
Civil Engineer.

To Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.

The Bianco Mystery—Vogt's Discharge Refused by Judge Cardozo.

In the case of CARL VOGT charged with the murder of a Brussels nobleman, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge CARDOZO has rendered a decision refusing to discharge the prisoner. In his opinion, Judge CARDOZO says: I think I ought not to interfere under the circumstances of the case. The proceedings are still pending before the Magistrate and do not appear to be unreasonably delayed; and while testimony is being, and to be given, I ought not on certiorari to say that what has already been shown does not make a perfect case, for the deficiencies may be supplied, and a fair opportunity in such a case should be allowed to the prosecution for that purpose. In the present stage of the case I do not think I ought to interfere in the question of bail pending the examination, but should leave it to the Magistrate before whom the examination is being conducted. If the proceedings are unreasonably delayed, a further application may be made. Writ dismissed.

Smuggled Jewelry.

The case of CHAS. MARXON, accused of smuggling a quantity of watches and jewelry into this port, was continued, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. The articles seized were exhibited in Court, and made a tempting display of gold chains, watches, and other valuables, estimated to be worth in the aggregate $6,000. Counsel for the defense will sum up today.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 21.

REMONSTRANCE.

A resolution of the Common Council of Buffalo against the passage of the bill to authorize the sale or lease of certain swamp or low lands belonging to the Government, lying on the Niagara River and Lake Erie, was presented.

A PENSION BILL KILLED.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely the House bill making all pensions payable from the date of the discharge or death of the persons on whose account the pensions are granted, and on his motion it was indefinitely postponed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, the bill relative to the entry and clearance of ferry-boats and bonded cars passing from one State to another through foreign contiguous territory.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill allowing persons held as prisoners or in hospitals at the time of or subsequent to the issue of their commissions as officers in the army, the same pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date, provided vacancies existed into which they could have been mustered had they been present with the command to which they were commissioned.

REDUCTION OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill for the reduction of the number and grades of officers in the navy and for other purposes. Providing, among other things, that the grades of Admiral, Vice-Admiral and Commodore shall be discontinued when they become vacant; that after the lapse of the grade of Commodore promotions to vacancies in the grade of Rear-Admiral shall be filled by a selection from Captains; that the course of instruction for cadet midshipmen shall be, after the graduation of the next first class, six years instead of four; that the pay of all the officers on the retired list shall be one-half of their highest duty pay at the time of retirement, and that promotions on the retired list shall at once be discontinued.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Senate to prepare an alphabetical list of all private claims that have been before the Senate since 1855, with the action of the Senate upon them.

Mr. CARPENTER called up the bill to extend the time for the construction of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad, and moved to non-concur in the amendments made by the House.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to concur in those amendments.

Mr. POMEROY offered an amendment, and after some discussion, the bill was laid over and ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, the Tariff bill, was taken up.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay it aside for the purpose of taking up the resolution assigning Monday next for the consideration of the bills reported from the Committee on Commerce, and Mr. LOGAN moved to lay it aside for the purpose of fixing a day for the consideration of the claim of J. C. ABBOTT to a seat as Senator from North Carolina.

The Senate refused to lay aside the Tariff bill, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN addressed the Senate upon it. He said that the proposed reduction of taxation ought, of course, to be made in the way that would be least onerous and annoying to the people, and he argued that the taxes ought to be removed from those articles which are necessaries, used by all, and which are not produced in this country, and ought to be imposed on those foreign products which come in competition with the manufactures and productions of our own country.

Mr. MORTON—For the purpose of bringing the whole subject of the reduction of taxation before the Senate, and believing that it may legitimately be considered in this bill, I offer the following as an additional section: All laws and parts of laws creating or imposing taxes upon domestic products and upon stamps, except the tax upon spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, are hereby repealed, the repeal to take effect on the 1st day of October, 1872.

Mr. SUMNER asked Mr. MORTON what he proposed to do with the extensive and costly machinery of the National Revenue Department.

Mr. MORTON said that the question would come up in the course of the debate.

Mr. SUMNER said the abolition of internal taxation would be of little advantage unless the bills of office-holders connected with it were abolished also.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the subject of internal taxation had not been introduced in this bill for the reasons already stated; but that undoubtedly the reduction of internal taxes would be accompanied by a corresponding modification of the machinery for collecting them.

Mr. COLE said the Executive had the power to make the necessary reduction of the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. SUMNER said it was a question whether Congress ought not to interfere and abolish the machinery without waiting for the action of the Executive.

Mr. JOHNSTON made an argument for free trade, and said that the protection, so called, was only protection against low prices, and against people living as easily and comfortably as they could without it. Protection also tended, he said, to produce agrarianism and communism. Speaking of the tariff on iron, he challenged Mr. SCOTT to calculate how high the price of iron would go if the importation of it were stopped.

Mr. SCOTT said he would give Mr. JOHNSTON some data on which to make the calculation for himself, and stated that since the reduction of the duty on pig-iron to $2 a ton, the price of iron, both domestic and imported, had gone up $8 a ton.

Mr. SAWYER gave notice of a motion to retain the present duty on rice. There were peculiar reasons for aiding Southern industry at the present time. The land owners had nothing else left after the war. The freedmen were the only class who had gained material wealth. They had acquired the right to own themselves. The landowners had to borrow money at enormous rates to carry on planting operations. The South, therefore, asked the same protection for her labor that had been so freely extended elsewhere. They asked for the retention of the duty on rice. Mr. SAWYER described at length the expensive and complicated process required for the production of rice. During the rebellion the rice fields were generally abandoned, being near the theatre of war. This neglect for four years almost threw the lands back into the valueless swamps from which the labors of generations had reclaimed them. Without the duty it would have been impossible to restore the rice fields to cultivation after the war. Continue the duty for a few years, and the old rice lands would again be brought into cultivation and new fields added, and the planters could then prosper without it. There were probably 20,000 families in Georgia and South Carolina depending upon rice culture for support. Almost the entire benefit from the proposed reduction would accrue to the benefit of a few importers and dealers in foreign rice.

Mr. HILL expressed the opinion that before any general revision of the tariff there ought to be some disposition made of the internal revenue list. He did not agree with Mr. SUMNER that the establishment could now be got rid of, entirely, but he thought it might be reduced one half. He thought it would contribute to popular content to impose a uniform tax upon tobacco of every description.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution limiting debate on the Tariff bill to the amendment pending at the time, and limiting each speech to ten minutes, and said he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was not fair for Mr. SHERMAN, after he had spoken at length upon the bill to attempt now to prevent others from doing the same thing.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had ascertained that no other senators desired to make long speeches.

Mr. EDMUNDS said, that if so, the proposed gag was unnecessary.

PUBLISHING THE DEBATES.

The Vice-President announced as the Committee of Conference on the bill providing for the reporting and publishing of the debates, Messrs. ANTHONY, HAMLIN and CASSERLY.

The Senate, then, at 4:35 P. M., went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Commerce, to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, came up as the first business of the morning hour, and was postponed until this day fortnight.

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to facilitate commerce between the United States, China and Japan, and other Asiatic countries. The bill incorporates the Asiatic Commercial Company, to deal in the products of, and to construct public works in, those countries necessary for the transaction of its business, the capital stock to be $5,000,000, with the right of increase.

Mr. RANDALL characterized the bill as a monster to crush out individual enterprise.

Mr. LYNCH replied that it was merely authorizing this Company to do what an individual would have a right to do. A similar bill had been passed for the Bolivia Company.

Mr. WOOD explained that the Chinese Government required some recognition of the Company by the Government of the United States.

Mr. KERR contended that Congress had no constitutional power to enact such a law. It belonged to no functions of the General Government. If the citizens of the United States wanted to carry on commerce with any other nation they had perfect liberty to do so. All that they needed in order to make that liberty the more effective was greater freedom under the Navigation laws, and the right to purchase, construct and own ships. There were too many corporations in this country. All the wealth of the country was being aggregated in corporations. It was against this entire system of Congressional legislation that he protested.

Mr. COX advocated the bill, while agreeing with Mr. KERR as to the crushing influence of powerful corporations. He was ready to vote for the repeal of the whole national banking system, which had created the greatest monopoly in the country. At the same time he would give to companies those facilities and franchises by which the commerce of the country might be increased.

Mr. WILLARD opposed the bill, and said it was very clear to him that Congress had no power to create corporations except for some object contemplated by the Constitution.

W. R. ROBERTS understood this Company to be a sort of East India Company.

Mr. PETERS said that the House had already refused a subsidy for commerce with China and Japan, and was it now going to refuse to a company of citizens the right to trade with these countries?

Mr. POTTER opposed the bill. He said it granted to this Company a right to do in the City of New-York that which the statutes of New-York prohibited as a misdemeanor, the right to issue notes.

Mr. COX thought that his colleague (POTTER) was not the gentleman to object to this bill, after voting yesterday to give a million of dollars to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Mr. POTTER remarked that he had voted to give to a corporation of the State of New-York help to do that for which it had been incorporated.

Mr. COX intimated that his (Mr. POTTER'S) opposition to this Company might be lest it should come into competition with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Mr. BANKS suggested an amendment providing that public subscription-books shall be opened, and that the stockholders shall be personally liable for all debts of the Company.

After further discussion, Mr. GARFIELD moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Agreed to by a large majority.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MEXICO MAILS.

Mr. SHELDON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill authorizing mail steam-ship service between New-Orleans and certain Mexican ports.

On objection by Mr. RANDALL, that the bill made an appropriation, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

CHICAGO.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and took up the Senate amendments to the Chicago Relief bill.

Mr. DAWES moved that the amendments be concurred in.

Mr. FINKELNBURG moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CONGER opposed immediate action on the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH appealed to the House for the immediate consideration of and passage of the bill. The prices of building materials in Chicago had doubled and trebled in consequence of the great demand; it was to stop that increase of prices, and to check combinations, and for that purpose, that this bill was designed; it would bear discussion, but that discussion should take place now.

Mr. DAWES opposed its reference, and insisted that the bill should be voted on now, and without any amendment, for if it went back to the Senate it might lie there for months.

After further discussion by Messrs. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin, KING and CONGER against the bill, and by Messrs. BURCHARD and DAWES in favor of its immediate passage, the question was taken on the motion to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means, and it was so referred, with leave to report it any time after next Monday.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, at 3¼, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. RANDALL in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bills.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, remarked that the House was making unnecessary haste with the Appropriation bills, in view of the action of the Senate, which was spending its time on a Tariff bill to raise three or four hundred millions of revenue, founded on three House bills abolishing revenue, and which Senate bill he believed the House would never act upon. The bill appropriated $29,548,797.

Mr. SLOCUM addressed the House, showing the abuses connected with the retirement of officers under the act of 1866, instancing cases where men were retired with the rank and pay of Brigadier-Generals and Major-Generals, who, if they had remained in active service in the army, would now have the rank and pay of Captains and Majors. He argued that some remedy should be applied to cure such abuses. Other abuses, which he pointed out, were in reference to the Ordnance Bureau, and the bad policy of maintaining armories, in view of the fact that, in time of war, the Government has to rely on private workshops for arms and ships; and, also, in regard to favoritism in the army, one of the chief requisites of an army officer now being that he can make good stump speeches.

Mr. BECK commented on the fact that the resolutions calling for information as to the sale of arms, ordnance and ships by the War and Navy Departments had remained unanswered for several months. He insisted that the House should require such information to be furnished. He subsequently ascertained that the answer from the Secretary of War had been received today.

After some remarks by Mr. WHITTHORNE, the Committee rose, and the House, at 5¼ o'clock, adjourned.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Arizona Tribes Preparing for the War-Path—Raids Upon Settlers—Gen. Crook to Pursue the Hostile Indians Vigorously.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The following telegram was received here:

ARIZONA CITY, March 15.

Hon. Francis A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

I am in receipt of telegrams from the Secretary of the Interior, directing me to report explicitly, by telegraph, the condition of Indian affairs.

But few of the tribes recently placed on reservations manifest a disposition to positively accept the conditions offered by the generosity of the Government. No opportunity has been lost to acquaint them with the intentions of the Government, and I am convinced that they fully comprehend the order of Gen. CROOK, to remain on their reservations after the 15th ult. Those at Verde and Camp McDowell have all fled, and murder and robbery have again commenced with renewed vigor, it being evident that they have hoarded their flour rations for the purpose of inaugurating a new campaign. Raids have been made on the settlers in the valleys around Prescott, a large amount of stock stolen, and, unless protection is afforded, the settlers will become impoverished and decimated. A few days since I passed through Prescott for the Colorado, and feel satisfied, from personal observation, that the above recital is true as concerns that section of the country.

Reports reached me of a similar condition of affairs in the southern section of the country, and there is so much earnestness in the whole proceeding that I am justified in saying that their hostility is full of life and vigor.

The Apache Indians who came to the Colorado Reserve and were fed, all left on the 14th ult. for the mountains, with the exception of about fifty.

The Date Creek Indians generally remain about the post. Their young men are abroad. Most of them will probably remain and be fed, as their number is small. The murder of the station-keeper within six miles of this post is attributed to Mexicans. Certain circumstances favor this view, but the matter is one of grave doubt.

The Hualapis at Real's Springs appear to be friendly, and some of their number will probably join Gen. CROOK as scouts against the Tontos.

I am without information from Camp Grant and Apache, but hear that the Indians will remain upon their reservations. The Mojaves, Pimos and Papagoes are progressing as favorably as could be expected, and I do not anticipate any trouble from them. Gen. CROOK has taken the field, and, from present indications, will pursue the Indians vigorously.

(Signed,) H. BENDELL, Superintendent.

The same officer, in a report of general information relative to Indian affairs in Arizona for February, says:

"Indians who have left their reserves have been seen on every road and trail in the vicinity of Prescott. Stock has been killed, and run off from the ranches on the Verde River and in the Bradshaw mining district. A large freight-train was attacked at a station on the Hassayampa River. One of the teamsters was wounded, but the Indians were driven off. A ranch within five miles of Camp Date Creek was attacked. The occupants of the house, S. T. CULLUMBER and THOMAS HARRIS, were both killed, and their stock stolen. Information had been received that a settler at Camp Verde had been severely wounded by the Indians, and is not expected to recover. The Indians who attacked the ranche near Camp Date Creek were followed by about ten men from the post and a number of Apache Mojaves from the reserve, and as far as I can learn four of them were killed—two by the troops and two by the friendly Indians. The raiders were presumed to be Tontos. Of the nearly 800 Indians who were at Camp Verde, all have left with the exception of a few old women and children, and that the Indians who have left committed no depredations in that vicinity there can be no doubt.

The Hualapi Indians, who for some time past have been friendly, have now assumed a threatening attitude. Having been caught killing stock, they justified themselves by saying they were hungry. The distribution of annuity goods to the Pima and Maricopa Indians was satisfactorily made on the 7th of February."

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Difference of Opinion in Regard to the Building—Reports of the Committee.

The Committee appointed on the 20th of February to consider "the matter of location and building for the use of the Produce Exchange," have prepared two reports to be submitted to the members of the Exchange at a meeting today, at 1½ o'clock. The majority report, signed by all the Committee but two, states, first, in regard to location, that of 1,926 subscribers, 1,185 (sixty-two per cent.) had their offices south of Wall-street, and but four eligible sites in that location can be found, namely:

Plot on State-street, extending to Pearl-street, of irregular form, with an area not much greater than that of the present Exchange; estimated cost, $275,000 to $300,000.

Plot on Broadway, Battery-place and Greenwich-street, (part of it known as Washington Hotel,) having an area double that of the present Exchange, estimated cost, $600,000 to $700,000.

Plot known as "Old Atlantic Garden," extending from Broadway to Greenwich-street, with an area exceeding three times that of the present Exchange, being six City lots on each street; estimated cost, $600,000 to $700,000.

Plot on Hanover-square, extending from Pearl to Beaver-street, with an area equal to that of the present Exchange; cost, $800,000 to $900,000.

A Subcommittee, having had assigned to it the duty of conferring with the Trustees of the present Exchange, in order to ascertain the lowest terms on which that building could be purchased, reported:

That the trustees were prepared to recommend their stockholders to accept the sum of $265,000 for the building, with its furniture, appurtenances, &c., as it now stands. With considerable reluctance, the majority are constrained to admit that they see no other course to recommend than the purchase of the building in which meetings are now held, provided it can be had at the price indicated of $265,000; adding the further recommendation, that in event of purchase, steps be taken to improve it in respect to ventilation and other requisites. They think, however, that a more desirable edifice should be secured at a future day.

The minority report from two of the Committee does not agree with the rest in recommending the purchase of the building, for the reasons that the price is too high and that the building is inadequate to their needs. They urge the assessment of $200 upon each member.

Republican Nominations in Newtown.

At a primary meeting of the Republican electors of the town of Newtown, Queen's County, held on Wednesday evening, March 20, the following nominations were made for town officers: For Supervisor—Alexander Baxter; Town Clerk—S. F. Worthington; Justice of the Peace—(To fill the vacancy and for full term,) Thomas Marshall; Assessor—Andrew Manger; Overseers of the Poor—George Leavens, Louis Hamman; Committee to act with Overseers of the Poor—William Bucham; Commissioner of Highways—John Englskirger; Constables—John Scott, John W. McCoy, George Harris, Jr., David Avenius, Thomas Douglas, John Myers, Timothy Maloney; Sealer of Weights and Measures—Robert Douglas; Pound-Master—Thomas Dixon; Inspectors of Election—First District—Joseph A. Lawrence, Jr., Robert M. Donaldson; Second District—Wm. Burcham, Charles Chamberlain.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller GREEN yesterday paid the Department of Public Parks for salary and wages of attachés and laborers of Central Park, $40,000; also, the salaries of officers and clerks of the Mayor's office for January and February, 1872, $4,800.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

What Does Mr. Greeley Think of This?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On visiting the Post-office in our village this afternoon, I saw two large canvass bags filled with books, and on being placed on the scale weighed over 100 pounds each. Franked by Democrat BARNUM, member of Congress from Connecticut, to a Democrat in this town, through the mail.

YEARLY SUBSCRIBER.

GREENWICH, Conn., Tuesday, March 19, 1872.

The Dog Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can I obtain information through your columns of what is the average allowance of dogs admissable in neighborhoods considered quiet and respectable? From the rear windows of my residence, situated between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, I can see six dogs in as many yards. My ears convince me that there are at least three more beyond the range of vision. All the voices of these canine inhabitants are raised in chorus at daylight, greeting each other, or proclaiming a desire for breakfast, I know not which, being uninstructed in the expression of yelping and howling. This was bad two months ago, but as the light commences earlier now, and the dogs do the same, it defrauds me of a portion of sleep. When mild weather causes me to open the windows it will be dreadful. Are the owners of dogs deaf? Do they find no inconvenience from having such noises within ten feet of their windows? Do they consider a dog happy and healthy confined in so small a range as a City yard affords? During the past Summer, the tragedy of shooting an unhappy dog afflicted with a fit was twice enacted before my window. This is not quite a question for Mr. BERGH, as it involves consideration for neighbors, quite as much as comfort to animals, but it may be well to estimate how much disturbance is to be lawfully endured.

WEST NINETEENTH-STREET.

A Well-Founded Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it appears to be quite the fashion now-a-days for the people of this City to pour all complaints of grievances into the friendly bosom of the TIMES, I beg to state mine. I am one of those unfortunates living on the line of Madison-avenue, having to depend for the means of transportation on the Fourth and Madison-avenue line of cars. On Sunday last at noon we, a portion of St. Thomas' congregation, had to wait at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Madison-avenue fifteen minutes and more, before a car came along, going up-town. Now, if you recollect, it was a very stormy day, and many of the ladies, not having provided themselves with rubber-shoes, water-proofs, &c., got quite uncomfortably wet. One I know is now sick from the effects. When the car did come it was packed full of people, but still they crowded on those waiting, so that ladies stood on both rear and front platforms; and the conductor would have started the car while a lady on the front was hanging on by both hands, if a gentleman had not protested against it.

Last Thursday evening there was no car sent up from the depot at 11½ o'clock, the one that was to have gone there having been sent down-town, so that people who probably put themselves to some inconvenience to get there at that time, were forced to wait till nearly 12 o'clock, when another car came along, which was sent up-town. They could have taken a car out of the depot and dispatched it at the regular time, but in doing so they would be consulting the convenience of the public, and not their own.

Now, these are not exceptional cases, but are only samples of the general regard exhibited by this Company for the comfort and accommodation of its customers. You may wait a long time for a car, and then when it comes along find it closely followed by others. They do not more than pretend to run on time, and through there not being enough cars run at the right time of day, people are often forced to stand all the way up-town, and ladies who venture to use this line do so at the risk of having their dresses destroyed. Now, as long as they charge the fare they do at present, the accommodations should be commensurate.

MADISON-AVENUE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 20, 1872.

THE WUCHERER MURDER.

Trial of Philip Wilke for Killing Rudolph Wucherer—The Testimony Yesterday.

PHILIP WILKE was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for the killing of RUDOLPH WUCHERER. The deceased, FRANK WEIS and JOSEPH ILLE, on the night of Sept. 24, 1871, visited the lager-beer saloon on Tenth-avenue owned by the prisoner. A quarrel arose in reference to the payment of drinks. While deceased and the prisoner were disputing, WILKE'S wife came in and said to WUCHERER, "Yes, you are the worst man in New-York; if you earn $25 a week you spend $50." WUCHERER retorted and WILKE said: "If you insult my wife, I will kill you." He then walked behind the bar, seized a large knife, and sprang for the deceased. WUCHERER seized him by the throat, and the prisoner plunged the knife into the thigh of deceased, severing the femoral artery, from which wound WUCHERER died in fifteen minutes. The two men who were in the saloon testified to the above facts, and the prisoner, in his own defense, testified that WUCHERER was drunk, called for wine, which was refused, became abusive, and was ordered out of the place. He abused prisoner's wife, and when he (WILKE) seized a knife WUCHERER took him by the throat and attempted to choke him, and at the same time assaulted Mrs. WILKE, dragging her by the hair of the head. He said that he had no intention of killing WUCHERER, or he would not have stabbed him in the thigh. He only wanted, he said, to give him a good cut.

Counsel on both sides having addressed the jury, Recorder HACKETT adjourned the Court to this morning.

The Refuge of the Tammany Exiles—How They While the Weary Hours Away.

At the outset of the discovery of the frauds by the Tammany Ring, a great part of the smaller rascals, who had hung about the skirts of the party gathering up the lesser spoils, took to their heels and ran away, while the attention of the public was chiefly concentrated upon the greater criminals. They invariably made for the Provinces, and for a short time settled down in various small places where board was cheap and liquor plenty. Many witnesses, also, whose testimony would prove damaging to the Ring, were also spirited away to the same happy clime, and supplied with funds from head-quarters to remain there. St. Catharines, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton and St. John's at first held most of these refugees, but latterly about forty are residing at St. Johns, N. B., at the Victoria Hotel. Whether this has been done in consequence of orders from head-quarters, or because thieves are gregarious, it is hard to say. One thing is sure, that under the names of Smith, Brown and Jones, and spending money lavishly, they are becoming notorious in the City of their choice. They have generally prefixed General, Colonel and Captain. One big fat fellow, with a heavy seal and watch chain, and spotted to his very scalp with brandy, waddles about with a gold-mounted cane, rejoicing in the name of Gen. Peg Smith. Rumor says that he cleared a hundred thousand out of a carpet-furnishing contract. Another goes under his own name, CHARLES KING, and acted as agent for the Commissioners of Emigration in purchasing boots and shoes from HEDGES, PALMER & CO., on Murray-street, putting fifty per cent. of the purchase money in his own pocket. A society has been formed by them and a hall furnished in King-street, where orgies are held nightly. The members are taxed for its support. About $3,000 were expended upon the walls and furniture. A bust of FISK stands upon a pedestal in one corner of the Club-room. The floors are richly carpeted, and lace curtains depend from the heavy gilt cornice. A billiard-room, with four wire-cushioned tables, adjoins the main hall, and is supplied with excellent cues and balls. Two colored waiters are employed to tend upon the rooms, one mixing drinks and cutting sandwiches, while the other waits upon the billiard-room. The Club-room is not strictly secret, a few friends being occasionally introduced for an evening. Pins have been procured of triangular shape, with some mysterious character engraved upon them which are worn by each member of the clique. Brandy and wine is free as water and boxes of Havanas are scattered about the room promiscuously. A number of the party have been in the country drained by the St. John River, for the past few weeks, moose hunting. Most of this party have large accounts at the various banks and fully one-half million dollars of United States Bonds is deposited with them for safe keeping. The larger part of the troupe are on a continual "tight," and only manage to keep their real names secret. PETER B. SWEENY paid the set a visit a few weeks ago and was received with the most touching expressions of esteem. The finest coach in the city was procured, with liveried out-riders, and tendered him for his use, while in the city, his stay lasts a week. He visited the objects of interest in the city and suburbs, went to the theatre, and finally disappeared as suddenly one day as if swallowed by the earth, and the next heard from him he was in St. Catharines. Since then the Club has been thrown on its own resources for excitement, and the rumor occasionally gains credence that TWEED is about to try their liquors.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—Held by Blatchford, J.—16, Mott et al. vs. Ship Fawn; 78, Berwin vs. Steam-ship Matanzos; 155, Waugh vs. Steam-boat Elm City; 24, Aumach vs. Steamer Creole; 81, Kelly vs. Ferry-boat Manhasset; 176, McGlenn vs. Steamer Argo; 167, Hogan et al. vs. Propeller Wahpa; 173, Irwin vs. Steam-tug W. E. Cheney; 174, Bass vs. Steam-tug W. E. Cheney; 188, Ryan vs. Heckseper, Jr.; 60, Anthracite Insurance Company of Philadelphia, vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 62, Kemmelstiel vs. schooner Defiance; 111, Kearney vs. Steam propeller Vineland; 138, Nickerson vs. Baldwin; 150, Thomas vs. Steam-tug Gen. W. McMann; 165, Babcock vs. Propeller Electra; 12 Commercial Steam-boat Company vs. Ferry-boat America; 166, Crandall vs. Brig Wolfville; 139, Phillips et al. vs. Steam-boat Anna.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—2381, Wade et al. vs. Smith et al.; 2517, Morgan vs. Reyment; 2293, East River National Bank vs. Montague, impleaded; 2475, Wilson, assignee, vs. Tremper et al; 2737, Berringer et al. vs. Murray et al.; 2841, Montgomery vs. Levien; 1897, Day et al. vs. Smith; 2427, Christie vs. Parker; 2525, Ross, Jr., vs. Braine; 2447, Kenney vs. Sheahan; 2577, Littig vs. Minton; 2599, Campbell vs. Heckscher, Jr.; 2793, Granger vs. La Abia Silver Mining Company; 2957, Wallace et al. vs. Mead et al.; 1643, Myers et al. vs. Marcus; 1969, Thurnauer vs. Herman; 2405, Williams vs. Reveille Silver Mining Company; 2579, Benedict vs. Davis; 2717, Lynde vs. Morrissey; 2743, Lenicks vs. Keck; 2855, Niles vs. Cronk; 2861, Colgate vs. Hill; 2943, Strauss vs. Levy; 2969, Seidenstecker vs. Tiedman; 2150, Whitehouse vs. Lake Superior Ship Canal and Iron Company; 2224, Hatch vs. Mahoney; 2258, Bahr vs. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Short causes.—1186, Chamberlain vs. Lindsay et al.; 1456½, Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Finck; 2540, Manken vs. Oxley et al.; 2642, Corning vs. Wallace; 2648, Corning vs. Wallace; 2700, Roux vs. Dwyer et al.; 2643, Corning vs. Wallace; 2178, Curtis vs. Randall et al.; 2898, First National Bank of New-York vs. Star Metal Company; 2726, Ames vs. Catherwood; 2806, Comstock vs. Olney; 2894, McNamara vs. Walkill National Bank; 2840, Comstock vs. Olney; 2501, Birmingham Banking Company Limited vs. Veit; 1186½, Taussig vs. Dayton; 1302, Whitemore vs. Hadley; 2188, McMinn vs. Wheeler; 2550½, Rudd vs. Engleman; 2690, Gallagher vs. Hammill; 2706, Breant vs. Lambert; 2726½, Oaks vs. Miller; 2826, Springsteed vs. Ring; 2892, Stevens vs. Lyons; 2894½, Kine vs. Weston; 2938, Asbury Life Insurance Company vs. Sherman.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.—173, Fisher vs. Phillips; 175, Phenix Insurance Company vs. Roberts; 23, Hundent vs. Dowling; 47, Slade et al. vs. Halsey et al.; 64, In the matter of the application of L. Warren; 67, Briant et al. vs. Lambert; 68, Cole vs. Baker; 82, Moseman et al. vs. Blake; 86, Hunt vs. Christie et al.; 89, St. John vs. Dickinson; 91, Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company vs. Western Division of Western North Carolina Railroad Company; 92, Conklin vs. Seymour; 95, St. John vs. Dickinson; 102, Cole vs. Baker; 108, McGuckin vs. Keoningberg; 138, Mowry Axle and Machine Company vs. McCready; 144, In the matter of the petition of S. N. Sibber, 147, In the matter of the petition of Thomas C. Kennady; 152, McVeaney vs. The Mayor, &c; 155, Early vs. Chave; 168, The People ex rel. Koeb et al. vs. Green, Controller; 173, Fisher vs. Phillips.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Short causes—1810, Sheridan vs. Fields; 1830, Doubleday vs. Clark et al. Set-down causes—1509, Thomal vs. Pitt; 1067, De Long vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 183, Waldheimer vs. Lowenstein; 1097, Hynes vs. Densher et al; 1165, Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1845, Blesson vs. Briggs; 1847, Smith vs. Smith; 819, Ferris et al. vs. Peck; 1459, Sprague vs Vanderlip; 1397, Struss vs. Litchenstein; 783, Murphy, Administratrix, vs. Sharpe, impleaded; 1583, Miller, Administratrix, vs. Dear; 1819, Collins vs. Maillee; 1349, Marin vs. Tallman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1068, Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 760, Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 540, Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 382, Mitchell vs. Dix; 848, Talcott vs. Belding; 90, Clare vs. The National City Bank; 816, Reade vs. Clarke et al.; 1046, Schwensenshe vs. Materson; 1218, Shearman vs. Malty; 88, Caspar vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 868, Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Fargo, President; 610, Stroub vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1246, Levy, Administratrix vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 1126, Van Alen vs. Story, impleaded.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—One hour causes.—1712, Shannon vs. Reilley; 1428, Esser vs. Silver; 1789, Clarke vs. Smith; 1935, Lynde vs. Lumley; 1899, O'Neill vs. Gardiner; 1966, Doyle vs. Catherwood; 1298, Wood vs. Duchs; 1509, Andrade vs. Alger, 1561, Murphy vs. Baldwin; 1670, Barrett vs. Broadhead; 1328, McIntyre vs. Morgan; 1585, Hoell vs. Frank; 1851, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Hennessey; 1961, Berghaus vs. Lewis; 1782, Schorler vs. Sherbring; 2115, Barr vs. Shepard; 2009, Morton vs. Elyon; 1775, Staindert vs. Frank; 2240, Stevenson vs. Sayre; 2249, Hurst vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 2450, Same vs. Same; 2257, Schultz vs. Waston; 1839, Hoffman vs. Goldhand; 2140, Davenport vs. Hilier; 2239, Knawth vs. Nugent; 2181, Gomez vs. Williams; 2192, Hatch vs. Hoffman; 2221, Carter vs. Isaacs; 1845, Clarke vs. Mendel; 2209, Burdick vs. Hillman; 1594, Sander vs. Caff; 193, Murphy et al. vs. Smith et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—708 Code vs. Broehen; 2126, The Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank vs. Patterson; 2122, Peet vs. Conant; 2039, Same vs. Same; 2041, Peet vs. Amerman; 2090, Wadser vs. Heathcote; 2144, Jackson vs. Jacobs; 1418, Pettengill vs. Cutler; 1988, McChrthy vs. Ludwig; 2099, Dwight vs. Lord; 1371, Cole vs. McIntyre; 2082, Chase vs. Mathews; 1773, Rapleigh vs. Graetzner; 2002, Ross vs. Mayer; 1635, Rullhausen vs. Strachan et al.; 2042, Straeton vs. Chatterwood; 1984, Wolf vs. Osterman; 2264, Lieman vs. Stewart; 2226, Thain vs. Riker; 2236, Dowdney vs. Yates; 2138, Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company vs The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company; 1779, Freeborn vs. Dodge; 1853, Crook vs. Kin; 1425, Murphy vs. Kast; 2223, Van Schaick vs. Geyer; 2027, Boulton vs. Kooper; 2259, New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Buddensick.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—8181, Aaron vs. Leon; 8970, Straiton vs. Wolf; 8709, Smith vs. McNiernary; 8359, Pethran vs. Lockmann; 8024, Sixth National Bank vs. Rider; 8930, Branegan vs. King; 8935, Fleiss vs. McGuire; 7131, Kruse vs. Stevenson; 7909, Blackbower vs. Burnham; 8616, Koch vs. Ihls; 8089, Mann vs. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; 8092, Reilly vs. Hickey; 8325, Lassar vs. Victor; 8243, Sayles vs. Maher; 8361, Elliott vs. Gallagher; 8364, Lohcren vs. Ackerman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—7331, Lehman vs. Rothschild; 8117, Wachawsky vs. Licht; 1943, Taylor vs. Johnston; 8150, White vs. Kearney; 8225, Bollman vs. Donovan; 8291, Rohe vs. Moore; 8236, Nissen vs. Wuffenhurst; 9133, McGuckin vs. Foster; 8158—McDevitt vs. Cassidy; 8310, O'Rourke vs. Gilfoyle; 8259, Goldstein vs. Schloemer; 8250, Block vs. Heyman; 8747, Parmelee vs. Brennan; 8124—Marx vs. McCullum; 8177, Weinthal vs. Vail; 8348, Day vs. Smythe; 8343, Smith vs. Butterworth; 9147, Chalmers vs. Thompson; —, Horton vs. Gardiner; 8311, Holloway vs. Devlin; 8313, Long vs. O'Brien.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M. 9152, Golden vs. Roe; 9223, Marchant vs. Curtis; 9224, Gatchell vs. Sands; 9150, Kelly vs. Woods; 9070, Lavin vs. Ryan; 9163, Hackett vs. Parroet; 9229, Halbe vs. Chashing; 9227, Brod vs. Inguanzo; 8574, Jenny vs. Randolph; 8606, Powell vs. Schults; 8619, Niles vs. Sampson; 8714, Davis vs. Farwell; 8735, Ackerman vs. McNair; 8816, McAuley vs. Davis; 8837, Vandervoort vs. Dahlbender; 9230, Lee vs. Cron; 9232, Douglas vs. Ashman; 9234, Janes vs. Cody; 9235, Mudge vs. Hayden.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett —1, Antonio Arata, manslaughter; 2, Patrick Keely, robbery; 3, Daniel Bagley, felonious assault and battery; 4, Thomas McCormack, felonious assault and battery; 5, Patrick McDonald, grand larceny; 6, Robert Palmer, James Palmer, James Melia, grand larceny; 7, Richard Carleton, larceny from the person; 8, George W. Doty, Hermann P. Sage, assault and battery; 9, Archibald Campbell, assault and battery.

CITY COURT BROOKLYN.—Nos. 142, 272, 154½, 244, 245, 196, 275, 284, 223, 226, 227, 240, 270, and the balance of the Jury Calendar not disposed of.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 21.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Ricker *vs.* Graham; order granted.

Oliver P. Buel et al. *vs.* The Tobacco Manufacturers' Association; order of reference granted.

Thos. W. Bayard *vs.* James O'Brien; order granted.

Robert J. Hubbard et al. *vs.* The Great Western Insurance Company; order granted.

Charles A. Davison *vs.* John P. Parker et al.; order granted.

Anna Margaret Holt *vs.* John Will; order granted.

Daniel Riddle *vs.* Adolph H. Legare; order of reference granted.

Wm. H. Lush et al. *vs.* Herman Beckermann et al.; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 21.

By Judge Robinson.

Ontario Bank *vs.* New-Jersey Steam-boat Company; judgment for defendants; (findings of law and fact filed.)

Wing *vs.* Lee; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Cohen *vs.* Robenstein; order of arrest vacated without costs.

By Judge Larremore.

Frederick Steile *vs.* Thomas Ball; (see decree with Clerk.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

John Kearney vs. *The Propeller Vineland and Steamer Weehawken.*—Action to recover for damages to a barge in tow of the *Weehawken*, by collision with a barge in tow of the *Vineland*, on the Raritan River. Decision reserved.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nos. 134 to 139, inclusive.—*Barnes et al.* vs. *The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and the same* vs. *five other roads.* Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The plaintiffs in error were collectors and officers of the Internal Revenue service, and distrained property of the several railroad companies for the non-payment of taxes, claimed to be due on certain dividends of stock, and interest on funds which had accrued and were paid by the companies in January, 1870. Suits were brought against them as trespassers; they pleaded that the companies were liable for the taxes for which the distraint was made. The companies demurred to the pleas, and, thus presented the question whether, under the one hundred and twenty-second section of the Internal Revenue act, as amended by the act of 1866, dividends declared in the month of December, 1869, but payable in the month of January, 1870, and interest paid in the month of January, 1870, were liable to a tax.

Judgment on demurrer was for the companies; but before they were rendered Congress passed the act of July, 1870, providing, among other things, that the 122d section of the act of 1864 should be construed to impose the taxes mentioned to the 1st of August, 1870. The effect of this provision is, therefore, involved, as an additional question in these cases.

The Government insists that the act of 1864, which repealed all previous provisions on the subject, and supplied new provisions, and its supplements have effected no change whatever in the character of the duty on railroad dividends, but that this duty remains as it was before, not limited in duration by virtue of any provision therein contained. The limitation upon the duration of the tax on incomes being inapplicable to the tax upon interest or coupons, dividends or profits imposed by the act of 1864, the officers of the revenue were warranted in collecting the taxes, and the Court erred in not so finding. The defendant in error argue that the Income Tax law, which was in force on the 31st of December, 1864, did not apply to incomes accruing after that day, and that the tax on interest and dividends payable by railroad and certain other incorporations, under the act of 1864, was part of and expired with the general income tax which was in force on the 31st of December, 1869. Also, that the interest paid in January, 1870, must be treated as income of the recipients for the year 1870, and not the year 1869. The provisions of the act of 1870, it is submitted, cannot have any bearing upon the decision in these cases.

The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for the Government; S. Hood and J. E. Gowan for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 21.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE ICE BUSINESS.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. *John O. Winch*—This is an action brought by the Knickerbocker Ice Company against the defendant Winch to recover $7,000 for ice furnished under contract during the Summer of 1870. It appeared in testimony that plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract, the former to sell, the latter to purchase 2,000 tons of ice at $2 per ton, 2,000 tons at $2 50 per ton, with the option on the part of the defendant to demand an additional 1,000 tons at the latter price. This contract contained two provisional clauses—the one, that if for any cause the Company could not lay up their usual supply defendant was to take his pro rata share only with the other independent dealers, the Company forfeiting $1 per ton for every ton they failed to deliver under the contract, and defendant forfeiting a similar amount for each ton he refused to receive under the contract. In the Summer of 1870 ice rose to $8 per ton, while over 2,000 tons remained undelivered to defendant under the contract. At that time (May, 1870,) the Company notified the defendant that they had not laid up their usual supply, owing to the mildness of the season, and that his pro rata share would be 587 tons, which they gave him the option to accept, in lieu of the forfeit of $1 per ton. On this representation, defendant signed a release, and accepted the 587 tons of ice. Defendant now claims that the representations as to a full supply were untrue, and having signed the release under these misrepresentations, he was not bound thereby. He, therefore, claims the right to set up as a counter claim, the difference between the price at which he contracted, and $8 a ton, the price at which it was held in the market, for all the ice still undelivered under the contract. As to the regular supply of ice gathered by the Company for 1870, it was in evidence that it was only about 10,000 tons less than that of the two previous years, exclusive of 50,000 tons exported. It appeared in testimony, also, that during the Summer of 1870, after the release was signed, defendant paid the Company $16 a ton for all the ice he purchased from them, and that the average annual sales of the Company is from 225,000 to 250,000 tons.

The jury found in favor of defendant for $12,101 96.

Mr. Oakey for plaintiff; R. H. Huntley for defendant.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 21, 1872. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 368 feet east of Eighth-avenue, three stories, 18.9 by 50; DANIEL SHANNON, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-sixth-street., 425 feet east of Eighth-avenue; MICHAEL CARTY, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 350 feet east of Eighth-avenue, three stories, 18.9 by 50; JAMES BYRNE, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Sixty-first-street, 230 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 56; G. W. RADER, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 7 Morton-street, five stories, 25 by 65; J. H. MUEGGE, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Eighty-fifth-street, 269 feet west of Avenue A, four stories, 25 by 60; JAMES MORRIS, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 669 Third-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; H. HAIGH, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

One first-class store, north side of Broome-street, 25 feet east of Elm-street, five stories, 75 by 100; G. & L. SMITH, owners.

One second-class store, No. 44 Centre-street, four stories, 22½ by 48.8; NOYES & WINES, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Houston-street, 100 feet west of Macdougall-street, rear, one-story extension, 8 by 10; JOHN LOUIS, owner.

Ten tenement-houses, west side of First-avenue, extending from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, four stories, 20 by 55; J. S. DALE, owner.

Three tenement-houses, one workshop and one stable, south side of Seventeenth-street, 150 feet west of Avenue C, tenements and workshop five stories, 25 and 50 by 54, stable two stories, 21 by 25; GRISSLER & FANSSEL, owners.

Four tenement-houses, north-east corner of Stanton and Eldridge streets, five stories, 25 by 60 and 75; G. HERTFELDER, owner.

Three tenement-houses, Nos. 49, 51 and 53 Ridge-street, five stories, 24.6 by 52; ANKE DOOPER, owner.

Three tenement-houses, Nos. 25, 27 and 29 Jones-street, five stories, 25 by 75; F. SCHMIDT, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 108 Chrystie-street, five stories, 25 by 75; HENRY BIELING, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 32 Chrystie-street, five stories, 25 by 65; JOHN MAESEL, owner.

One tenement-house, Nos. 164 and 166 Suffolk-street, five stories, 33 by 45; WASHINGTON BOGARDUS, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 90 Essex-street, five stories, 25 by 75; H. BRENNICH, owner.

One tenement-house, Nos. 324 and 326 West Fifteenth-street, four stories, 49.9 by 64; A. N. HAVEMEYER, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 213 Spring street, five stories, 22 by 65; GEO. FAUST, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Forty-sixth-street, 75 feet east of Tenth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; JOHN M. FORSTER, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, four stories, 25.1½ by 54 and 60; JOHN KADEL, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 60 feet east of Eighth-avenue, five stories, 22 by 65; JOHN KADEL, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 198 Avenue A, five stories, 25 by 64; LORENS ROSSONG, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 310 West Sixteenth-street, five stories, 25 by 78; G. RAUCHFUSS, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 227 West Thirty-first-street, four stories, 25 by 50; CATHARINE SHAEFFER, owner.

One factory, north side of Ninetieth-street, 200 feet west of Fourth-avenue, four stories, 50 by 60; Mr. DESSIER, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, 278 feet east of Tenth-avenue, three stories, 22 by 32; JNO. DEVLIN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Seventy-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, two stories, 25 by 40; HENRY HATZKA, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	56	Tenement-houses	32
Brown-stone fronts	11	Stores and tenements	8
Iron fronts	2	First-class store	1
Brick fronts	41	Second-class store	1
Frame buildings	2	Factory	1
First-class dwellings	8	Work-shop	1
Second-class dwellings	3	Stable	1

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, March 21, 1872, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick building, stone and iron front, No. 102 Broadway, four stories, 22 3 by 68.3, one story to be added; Continental Insurance Company, owner.

One brick store, brown-stone front, No. 39 Broadway, five stories, 26 by 200, to be remodeled for offices; EDWARD MATTHEWS, owner.

One brick store and offices, No. 6 Morris-street, five stories, 23.6 by 57.8, upper portion of building to be remodeled; P. N. SPOFFORD, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 38 Pitt-street, two and a half stories, 22 by 36, one and a half stories to be added, and extension 15 by 17, 12 feet high; Mr. FALK, owner.

Two brick dwellings, Nos. 216 and 218 Cherry-street, three and a half stories, 45 by 50, one-half story to be added; F. NEWHOFF, owner.

One brick store, No. 5 Burling-slip, four stories, 19.11 by 57, one story to be added, extension 19.7 by 4.6; WM. L. BOYD, executor.

Two brick stores and dwellings, Nos. 102 and 104 First-avenue, four stories and attic, 21 by 44, attic story to be raised to full story; F. FLACCUS, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 176 Sixth-avenue, three and a half stories, 20 by 40, attic story to be raised to full story, and extension 20 by 37, 12 feet high; P. MCKEON, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 177 Seventh-avenue, four stories; 25 by 50, extension 13 by 10, 12 feet high; A. MOLK owner.

One brick store, No. 69 Fulton-street, four stories, 25 by 50, extension, 25 by 25, 16 feet high; Mr. DODD, owner.

One brick building, No. 173 Duane-street, two and a half stories, 25 by 45, extension, 25 by 49, 23 feet high.

One brick dwelling, No. 41 East Twenty-ninth-street, three stories, 21 by 50, (one story to be added;) STEPHEN A. FROST, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 491 Sixth-avenue, three stories, 23 by 35, extension, 23 by 16, 11 feet high; ROBERT ORMESTON, owner.

One brick store, No. 325 Canal-street, three stories, 22 by 45, one story to be added; E. JEANLET & CO., owners.

Two stores and dwellings, east side of Eighth-avenue, 25 feet north of Forty-first-street, four stories, 25 by 45, extension, 25 by 22, one story, no height; Mrs. GILLMORE, owner.

One brick store, No. 12 Dutch-street, three stories 23 by 37, one story to be added and extension 23 by 19, 10 feet high; JOHN HAGAN, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 386 Tenth-street, three stories 25 by 40, one story to be added; WM. PRESSLER, owner.

One brick building, No. 588 Second-avenue, four stories 25 by 40, extension 19 by 36, 12 feet high; CLAUS WITCHEN, owner.

One brick dwelling, south side of Eighty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories 21 by 36, extension 21 by 65, 26 feet high; JOHN P. MAHONEY, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 307 Henry-street, two and one-half stories 24.3 by 42, one-half story to be added; JOHN CALLERY, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 46 Norfolk-street, two stories and attic, one and one-half stories to be added; Mr. PINKERTON, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 21, 1872, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Elizabeth-street, Nos. 266 and 268, Lorillard estate, owner; unsafe, north and rear walls settled and cracked.

Dey-street, No. 14, SARAH KINNIER, owner; unsafe, rear wall settled and bulged.

East Houston-street, south-east corner Goerck, Mrs. M. A. CARROLL, owner; unsafe front piers and wall.

Broome-street, No. 281, front, ALONZO JUDSON, agent; frame-work decayed, generally unsafe.

Broome-street, No. 281½, front, ALONZO JUDSON, agent; unsafe, front and rear walls cracked, &c., &c.

Broome-street, Nos. 281, 283 and 283½, rear, ALONZO JUDSON, agent; unsafe, front piers cracked at party wall.

Broome-street, Nos. 283 and 283½, front, ALONZO JUDSON, agent; unsafe, easterly and rear walls cracked and bulged.

Broome-street, No. 285, front, ALONZO JUDSON, agent; unsafe foundation and wall above, dangerously unsafe.

Second-avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Thirty-seventh-street, rear, MARY HALPIN, owner; unsafe and undermined rear foundation.

Avenue D, No. 25, Mrs. ABIGAIL KNOUSE, owner; unsafe centre piers of rear wall, beams of second floor deflected, unsafe generally.

Cherry-street, No. 417, Mrs. ANNA MULLIGAN, owner; unsafe chimneys.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 21.

SALES FROM 10 TO 10½ A. M.

600	Erie	49	400	Pacific Mail....s3.	59⅞
500	do	48¾	500	do	59⅞
200	do	48⅝	600	do.........c.	59⅞
200	do	48	1300	do	59
2000	do	48⅞	900	do	59⅞
500	do	48¾	800	do	59⅞
200	do	49	1200	do	59⅞
200	do.........c.	49⅛	400	do	59⅞
400	do	49⅛	300	do	59¾
400	do	49⅛	300	do.........s3.	59⅞
700	do	49¼	800	do	59⅞
200	do	49⅜	400	do	59⅝
200	do.........b3.	49¼	200	do	59⅞
1000	do	49⅛	200	Union Pacific..s3.	38
400	do	49⅛	600	do	38⅛
200	do.........c.	49⅛	1000	do	38¼
900	do	49⅛	200	do	38⅜
500	do.........b3.	49⅜	200	do.........c.	38⅜
200	do	49⅜	1400	do	38⅜
200	do.........c.	49½	700	do.........c.	38⅜
300	do	49⅜	300	do.........b3.	38⅜
300	do	49⅝	400	do.........c.	38⅜
1500	do	49¾	1100	do.........b3.	38⅜
200	Pacific Mail	59⅞	800	do	38⅜
1200	do	60	300	do	38⅜
2000	do	59⅞	300	do.........s3.	38⅜
500	do	59	400	Bos., H. & Erie	6⅜
1500	do	59¾	400	North-western	79
1100	do	59⅞	200	Lake Shore.....s3.	93
300	do.........c.	59⅞	500	Ohio & Miss	45⅛
400	do	59⅞			

FIRST BOARD.

$18,000	Va. St. 6s, Def.	17	50	Erie	49¾
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bs.	38	400	do..bet. call.	49⅞
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, n...	24	4200	do	49⅞
30,000	Va. 6s, Con..s3.	58	1800	do	49⅞
5,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. tax.	16½	1100	do	49⅞
10,000	S. C. 6s, old	52	600	do	49⅞
11,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	38¾	500	do	49⅞
5,000	do.........b3.	38¾	1200	do	49⅞
15,000	do	38⅜	200	do.........c.	49⅞
2,000	do	38⅛	600	do	49⅞
8,000	do	38	2600	do	49¼
5,000	do..bet. call.	37¾	2200	do	49⅞
2,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Oct. & April	35	2400	do	49⅛
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	95½	1300	do	49
2,000	N.C. Fdg. A...'68.	24	500	do	48⅞
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	96¾	500	do.........c.	48¾
2,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d.	100	1600	do	48⅞
5,000	C., B. & Q. 8s	114	700	do	48⅝
5,000	do	113½	200	do.........s3.	48½
2,000	M. So. S. F. bds.	104½	2600	do	48⅝
10,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	84	300	do	48¾
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	92	800	do	48⅞
4,000	Un. Pac. L. Gts.	84½	1400	do	49
6,000	do	84¾	300	do	49⅛
8,000	H. & St. J. 8s, Con.	93	1200	do	49⅛
1,000	Gt. West. 2d	90	600	do.........c.	49⅛
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d	94½	400	do	49⅛
6,000	N. J. C. 1st, n...	104½	1600	do	49⅛
15,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	93	2500	do	49⅛
20,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st..	104½	500	do	49⅛
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	42	100	L. S. & M. So	93⅛
5,000	do	41¾	400	do..bet. call.	93⅛
5,000	do	41½	100	Union Pacific..s3.	38⅜
5,000	do	41¾	300	do...b. c..b3.	38⅜
10,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	87	1000	do	38⅜
4,000	B., H. & E. Gtd.	49¾	200	do.........s3.	38⅜
1,000	North Mo. 1st..	91½	700	do.........c.	38⅜
2,000	N. J. So. 1st	79	400	do.........b3.	38⅜
3,000	L. S. Div. bds	99	2800	do	38⅞
135	B'k of Commerce.	118	1300	do.........b3.	39
100	Con. Coal of Md	38⅛	4000	do	39
200	Quicksilver Pf...c.	40⅜	2200	do	39⅛
400	Pacific Mail	59⅞	1200	do	39¼
2100	do..bet. call.	59½	1400	do	39⅛
100	do	60	3000	do	39
1700	do	59⅞	200	do.........b3.	39
1000	do	59¾	700	do	38⅞
400	do	59⅞	500	do.........s3.	38⅞
700	do	60	300	do	38⅞
200	do	60⅛	800	do	38⅞
1400	do	60	200	do.........s3.	38⅞
200	do.........c.	59⅞	900	do	38⅞
700	do	59⅞	20	Cle. & Pitts. Gtd..	91
700	do.........c.	59¾	200	do..bet. call.	90¾
1000	do	59¾	100	Chi. & N. W	79¼
400	do	59⅝	400	do..bet. call.	79⅜
300	do.........s3.	59⅞	500	do	79⅜
50	Manhattan Gas	211	500	do.........b30.	79⅝
50	do	210	2100	do	79⅝
200	West. U. T. b. c. c.	70⅞	300	do	79
100	Adams Express	97⅝	500	do	79⅛
200	W.-F. Express. b. c.	76	200	do.........c.	79
200	do.........b60.	77½	500	do.........s3.	79
100	U. S. Express	73⅞	500	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	92
100	do	73⅞	600	B., H. & E....b. c.	6⅜
20	do	73¼	200	do	6⅜
100	do.........c.	73⅞	500	do	6⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. s3.	94¾	500	do	6⅜
1100	do..b. c..b3.	95	200	do	6¼
200	do.........b3.	94⅞	200	Col., C. & Ind. C..	25⅜
300	do	94⅞	1600	do..bet. call.	25⅛
5	Mich. Central	113	200	do	25⅜
199	do	113⅛	700	do.........b30.	25⅞
200	Erie Pref	79¼	400	do	25⅛
50	St. L. & Iron M	80	1300	do.........b3.	25⅛
100	do..bet. call.	80	1700	do	25⅛
10	Morris & Essex	95¾	700	do	25⅜
100	do	96	600	do	25⅛
50	New-Jersey	126	1200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	45⅛
100	Han. & St. Jos...c.	44¾	200	do.........c.	45⅛
600	do.........b3.	45	700	do	45⅛
100	Alton & T. H. Pf.	66	100	N. J. Central	112¾
50	Chicago & Alton	117	500	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	113⅛
200	Alton & T. H.	28	100	Mil. & St. Paul	59
			100	Tol., W. & W	75½
			38	Del., Lack. & W..	110½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$100,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	111¼	$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	112½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..	112⅛	1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	112¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65.	111¼	10,000	U. S. 6s Cur..b3.	115¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	110⅜	25,000	do	115⅛
20,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	111	25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	111⅛	8,500	do	108
13,000	do	111¼	12,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107⅜
6,500	do.........b3.	111⅜	30,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C..	109⅜
1,000	do	111⅜			

SALES FROM 12½ TO 1 P. M.

400	Erie	49⅞	1000	Union Pac....b3.	39
2200	do	49⅛	600	do	38⅞
2200	do	49⅞	1900	do	39
200	do.........b3.	49⅞	1200	do	39⅛
3500	do	49⅞	200	Rock Island	113¼
600	do	49⅞	200	Terre Haute Pf	65½
4000	do	50	400	Bos., H. & E...b3.	6⅜
1200	do	50⅛	600	do	6⅜
3500	do	50⅛	200	C., C. & I. C	25⅜
600	do	50⅜	200	do.........b3.	25⅛
4700	do	50⅛	1100	Pacific Mail	59⅞
3500	do	50⅛	400	do	59⅞
400	Lake Shore	93	500	do	59⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Va. 6s, Def	16½	100	Erie Pf	79
15,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	37¼	100	Erie.........b4.	50⅜
10,000	do..bet. call.	37	2200	do	50⅜
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	102	200	do..bet. call.	50¼
4,000	Un. Pac. 1st	92	3500	do	50⅜
4,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	84	6200	do	50⅜
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	101¼	700	do	50⅜
200	Canton Co	92½	1500	do	50⅜
300	do.........b60.	93	3800	do	50⅜
200	Con. Coal of Md	38¾	2500	do	50⅜
200	do	38¾	3000	do	50⅜
200	do	38¾	1400	do	50⅜
200	do.........b5.	38⅝	700	do	50
200	do	38⅜	400	do	49⅞
100	Quicksilver	35⅜	1700	do	49⅞
500	West. U. T...b. c.	70⅜	800	do.........b3.	49⅞
105	Am. M. Un. Ex	71½	2500	do.........b3.	49⅞
100	Mariposa Pf	1⅜	2500	do	49⅞
200	do	1⅜	1300	do	49⅞
800	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	59⅞	20	Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	90⅞
25	do	59⅞	200	do	90¾
300	do...b. c..s3.	59⅞	800	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	79⅞
300	do	59⅞	200	do.........b3.	79⅜
300	do	59⅞	300	do	79
200	do.........s3.	59⅝	500	Tol., W. & W	75⅜
200	do	59⅞	50	Del., Lack. & W..	110⅛
900	do	59⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo	44⅛
200	do	59⅞	100	H. & St. J. Pf...s3.	64
200	do.........b3.	59⅞	100	Col., C. & I. C	25⅜
200	do	59⅞	500	do..bet. call.	25¼
300	U. S. Express	74	400	do	25¼
8	Adams Express	97	1800	Un. Pac....b. c.	39
200	Harlem	110½	200	do.........b3.	39⅛
200	Mich. Cen	114	400	do	39⅛
50	L. S. & M. S	93⅛	500	do.........b3.	39
300	do..bet. call.	93	700	do	38⅞
10	L. S. & M. S. Sc..b3.	89½	1900	do.........s3.	38⅜
400	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	45⅛	200	Bos., H. & E..b. c.	6⅜
200	do.........b3.	45⅜	500	do.........s3.	6⅜
300	do	45⅛	600	M. & S. P..b. c..b3.	59
400	do	45⅛			
200	do	45⅜			

THURSDAY, March 21—P. M.

There has not been so much excitement in Wall-street today, and the volume of business on the Stock Exchange impressed us as being smaller.

Gold has been steady at 109⅝@¾, and costing an average of 6 ₱ cent. interest to carry. The Exchange market was noticeable for the stiffness with which the leading drawers of sterling held their rates, at 109½ and 110¼, while some remainder lots of their sixty-day bills were for sale outside at 109 5-16, and a large business was done in Bankers' bills not classed as prime at 109¼, and at three days' sight at 110, less a commission. Bills connected with the Erie movement account for the bulk of the supply. The loan of £200,000 sterling, advanced for temporary purposes by the Messrs BISCHOFFSHEIM, was doubled, and the whole £400,000 has been drawn against, the last bills deliverable for Saturday's steamer. This sum, in addition to the drafts against Erie shares shipped, has made the Exchange market quite easy; and the importers came forward rather more liberally than has been usual this season. We cannot but repeat our remark of the other day, that the revival of Erie, under the care of wealthy buyers, and bankers abundantly ready to provide for its pressing liabilities, has been brought about at a most opportune time for our foreign exchanges.

Money certainly behaved in a manner to verify the reports of an attempt at artificial stringency which we printed this morning. From the opening of business until near the close of bank hours, the charge for money was between 1-32 ₱ cent. and interest, and 1-16 for the day. Demand loans, therefore, on all classes of our railroad stocks, cost interest at *eighteen* to *twenty* ₱ cent. per annum. Money was scarce, and the law, which makes transactions at anything over seven per cent. unlawful, nearly trebled its cost, by any of the necessary evasive contrivances. Provision was made in good time at these extravagant rates, so that by 3 P. M. coin interest could be quoted as the last rate.

The Public Funds were steady and dull. The 1867s were wanted at 112⅞, Ten-forties at 108; new Five ₱ cents advanced to 109⅜, and Currency Sixes maintained the quotation, 115¼.

Erie, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific have had the Stock Exchange very much to themselves through the day. The News Bureau furnished quotations of Erie from London, of both kinds of certificates, 42@42½ for American, and 43½@44 for Protection Committee certificates. The difference against Erie, in our usual form, has declined since Monday until it is now only $1 50 ₱ share. Efforts are making to hasten the making of our New-York certificates a good delivery on the London Stock Exchange, and perhaps this will be done soon after the arrival in London of shares registered since Wednesday's reopening of transfers here, under the new Board of Directors. The fluctuations in Erie have been 49@48¼@49⅞@48½@50⅜@49½, the last price recurring at the close of business. Foreign orders were here today, but we doubt if they were filled within the limits desired. The movement in Union Pacific continued, with a further rise of one ₱ cent. to 39¼, the bulk of the advance being kept. Opening at 38, it rose to 39¼ in the forenoon, fell back to 38⅞ soon after 2 P. M., remained quiet till close upon 5 o'clock, and then became brisk at 39@39⅛. Pacific Mail opened at 59⅞@60, rallying a half ₱ cent. from last evening's decline, fell to 59, rallied again to 60⅛ at 1 P. M., and then became duller at 59½@59⅞@59⅜. Indeed the last hours of business were evidently less active than of late, perhaps influenced by the repeated difficulty in obtaining money. Of the rest of the usually active list of railroads, there is really very little to say; and we cannot do better than refer the reader to the official report of sales, which is now a very satisfactory history of the market. Lake Shore sold at 93⅛@93; North-western, 79¼@79@79½; Rock Island, 113½@⅛@⅜, and Ohios, 45¼@⅛@⅜@⅛. Of the investment stocks we note rather better demand in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 110½@111 this afternoon, while Morris and Essex was taken at 95¾. Some closer quotation of Panama was made: 81@85 this morning, and 81½@89 later, but without sales.

Western Union Telegraph was stagnant at 70⅞@⅛@½, and Canton was advanced from 92 to 93⅜ late in the day.

The State Bonds, were generally weaker; South Carolina, new issue, of January and July, declining to 37. Virginia Consols, however, advanced to 58¼@58⅜, while the Deferred Certificates, which seem likely to be left to West Virginia to look after, declined to 16½ here, and 1 per cent. lower in Baltimore.

The Financial Agents of the Union Pacific Railroad furnish us the following report of the business of January, 1872:

Gross earnings	$273,936 08
Expenses	379,741 71
Making a net loss of	105,805 63

This is very much less than had been commonly guessed. The figures for January, 1871, showed net earnings of $198,511 13; so that the snow-blockade of the month, this year, cost, by comparison, $304,316 81.

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 21.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, May and Nov.	112⅝	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	112⅜	112⅜
American Gold	109⅞	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	94⅞	94⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt. Ctfs.	89⅛	89⅞
Reading	113½	113¼
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113⅜
North-west Common	79	79¼
North-west Preferred	92½	92
Pacific Mail	59¼	59½
St. Paul Preferred	79½	79
St. Paul Common	58⅛	59
Ohio and Mississippi	45½	45¼
Toledo and Wabash	75½	75⅛
Western Telegraph	70⅛	70⅞
Erie	49⅞	49½
Union Pacific	38⅜	39¼
Lake Shore	93	93⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the general market was steady.

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ₱ ct., reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅝
6 ₱ ct., coup., '81	115⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅞
5-20 reg., '62	111¾	5-20 reg., '67	111⅝
5-20 coup., '62	111¾	5-20 coup., '67	112⅜
Call Bonds, '72	111¾	5-20 coup., '68	112⅜
5-20 reg., '64	111¾	10-40 reg	107⅝
5-20 coup., '64	111¾	10-40 coup	108
5-20 reg., '65	111¾	5s; coup., '81	109⅜
5-20 coup., '65	112⅜	6s, currency	115

The following bids were made for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	67	Alabama 8s	87
Tennessee 6s, new	67	Ark. 6s, Funded	54
Virginia 6s, old	45	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O	45
Virginia 6s, new	57	Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R.	46
Vir. 6s, reg'd, old	44	Ohio 6s, 1875	101
Vir. 6s, consol'd bds.	58⅛	Kentucky 6s	97½
Vir. 6s, deferred bds.	17	Indiana 5s	99
Georgia 7s, new	88	Michigan 6s, 1873	99
N. C. to N. C. R. R. Co.	45	Michigan 7s, 1878	100
N. C. Fund'g act, 1868.	22	N. Y. Reg'd B'y L'n.	107¾
North Carolina new	24	N. Y. Coupon B'y L'n.	107⅜
N. C. special tax	16	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n 1872.	105
S. C., Jan. and July	37¾	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n 1873.	105
S. C., April and Oct.	35	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n 1874.	105
Missouri 6s	95¼	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n 1875.	105
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. issue	95	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n 1877.	105
Louisiana 6s, new	55	N. Y. 6s, canal l'n 1878.	106
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 5s, canal l'n 1874.	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83	93½	T. & W. Equip. Bds.	86
N. Y. C. 6s, real est.	89	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	93
N. Y. C. 6s, subscrip.	90	Gt. Western 1st, '88	95
N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102	Gt. Western 2d, '93	90
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76.	102	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	92
N. Y. C. 7s, '65-'76	102	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	91
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	97½	Gal. & Chic. extd	104
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	94½	Chic., R. I. & P.	101
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	94	Morris & Essex 1st	104¾
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	90	Morris & Essex 2d	97⅛
Long Dock Bonds	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	94¾	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	105	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102
Harlem 1st, '7s	102¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	98
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds	105	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	95
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds	100	Cleve. & P. 3d	97
M. C. 1st. 8s, '82	119	Cleve. & P. 4th	86
C., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	113⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
M. Sou. 7s, 2d	99	Chic. & Alton 1st	104½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. '7s.	104	Chic. & Alton inc	96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	89	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds	102	Ohio & Miss. Cons	93
Union Pacific 1st	92	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	86¼
U. P. Land Grant 7s.	84½	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	94
U. P. Income 10s	83½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	94½
Belle. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s.	98	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	95
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	M. & St. P. 1st	92½
A. & T. H. 2d pref	87¾	M. & St. P., Iowa Div	87½
A. & T. H. 2d. inc	81	M. & St. P. 2d	87
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st	96
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st	95
C. & N. W. Con. Bds.	94¼	Col., Chic. & I. C. 1st.	92¾
C. & N. W. Ext. Bds.	90	Col., Chic. & I. C. 2d.	75
C. & N. W. 1st	99	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	93
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	T., P. & W., Bur. Div.	87
H. & St. Jo. Conv.	92¼	T., P. & W., B. D., 2d.	85¼
Del., L. & W. 2d	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & W. 1st, extd	97¼	B., H. & Erie 1st, '7s.	41¾
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	89¾	B., H. & Erie guar	49½
T. & W. 2d	94		

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. and Hud. Canal	119¾	Quick. M. Co., pref.	40¼
Pennsylvania Coal	215	Mariposa Mining Co.	⅜
Maryland Coal	20⅛	Mariposa M. Co. pref.	1⅛
American Coal	39⅛	Adams Express	97⅛
Spring Mount. Coal	60	Wells-Fargo Express	76
Canton Co., Balt	92	Amer. M. U. Express.	71¼
Con. Coal of Maryland.	38¾	U. S. Express	74
West. Union Tel	70⅛	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	59½
Quick. Mining Co	35¼		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1872.

Gold receipts	$403,899 02
Gold payments	2,155,112 79
Gold balance	70,987,877 67
Currency receipts	245,538 92
Currency payments	437,053 79
Currency balance	6,474,710 17
Customs	389,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98	....
City 6s, New	101	101¼
Camden and Amboy	*124¼	124½
Pennsylvania Central	58⅞	59
Reading	113⅛	113¼
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59
Catawissa Preferred	41⅛	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	38⅛	38½
Lehigh Navigation	43¾	43⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	93

*Ex-Div.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana, bearing eight per cent. interest, gold, free of Government tax, payable quarterly at New-York, are for sale by JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st. at 95 and accrued interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER at par and interest, in Currency, the 7.30 Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, principal and interest payable in Gold, and holders exempt from United States Tax. All marketable securities received in exchange by Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., and the Bonds can also be obtained of the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

☞ WE ARE SELLING THE **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at 90. As the road is finished and earning much more than its interest, the price is very low. Apply to W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 21.—Rail SHIPMENTS—2,000 bushels Wheat. FLOUR quiet; sales, 250 bbls. at the range. WHEAT firm and a shade higher; sales, 4,000 bushels Duluth Spring at $1 45; 800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 45. CORN dull and strong; sales, 300 bushels at 57c. in store; 400 bushels at 56c. on the track; 500 bushels Yellow on private terms. OATS nominally 44c. RYE nominal. BARLEY quiet; sales, 2 cars Milwaukee, 79c. SEEDS quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal. PORK and LARD unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts, 272 head; receipts since Friday, 328 cars, against 333 cars same time last week; prices about the same as yesterday; sales 217 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,318 to 1,362 lbs., at $6 50@$6 80; 18 head Illinois do., averaging 1,170 lbs., at $6 25; 18 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,064 lbs., at $6 23; a lot of Wisconsin Stockers, averaging 882 lbs., sold at $4 45; 152 Canada Steers and Stockers, ranging from 800 to 1,118 lbs., sold at $4 45@$5 50. SHEEP—Receipts, 433 head, making a total since Friday of 7,633 head, against 11,600 head during the same time last week; market firm at Wednesday's prices; sales, 3,894 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 to 113 lbs., at $8 25@$9 37½; 33 head Canada Sheep, averaging 113 lbs., at $8; 160 Indiana Sheep, averaging 88c.@$8 40. HOGS—Receipts, 3,100 head, making a total since Friday of 17,200 head, against 14,400 head during the same time last week; 12 cars offering; nothing doing; prices yet holding above the views of buyers; sales of 303 head, averaging 152 lbs., at $4 60.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—FLOUR—Low and medium grades lower to sell; choice firm; Winter Double Extra, $6 45@$6 70; Treble Extra, $7@$7 75; Family, $8@$9. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 40; sample lots of No. 3 Fall at $1 70; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 82. CORN active and stronger; No 2 White, on the track, 45c.@45½c.; in elevator, 46c.@47c.; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. OATS unchanged; No. 2, 36c. BARLEY steady at 65c. for prime Iowa. RYE—No. 2 higher at 86c. TOBACCO active; Lugs higher at $6 75@$7 75. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged and dull. PORK steady at $12, cash, and seller April. Dry-salted MEATS quiet; loose Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Shoulders, 4c., seller April. BACON steady; loose Shoulders, 4¾c., packed; buyer April, 5c; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c., cash.; 7⅛c. seller April. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 11½c.@12½c. LARD held at 8⅝c. Live HOGS unchanged at $4@$4 50. CATTLE scarce and wanted; quoted $3@$6. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 21.—FLOUR firm for upper grades; dull for lower grades. WHEAT fairly active; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 21¾@$1 22¼, cash; closing at $1 22¼, seller April. CORN moderately active at 37¾c.@37⅞c., cash; closed at the outside price. OATS active; advanced ⅛c; sales of No. 2 at 30⅛c.@30¼c., seller April. RYE firmer at 70c. for regular, and 72c. for fresh. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring quiet at 51c. HIGHWINES quiet at 83½c.@84c. PROVISIONS firmer and steadier. PORK sold at $11 40@$11 55, seller April; $11 55@$11 65, seller May; $12, seller July. LARD sold at $8 62½, seller June. HOGS quiet. CATTLE firm and active at unchanged prices. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 21.—FLOUR steady; sales, 1,500 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 1 car Red Winter at $1 70. CORN dull; sales, in car lots, at 71c. BARLEY held at $1 03 for Bay Quinte; $1 for Uplake Canada. RYE held at 85c. for Western. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for bolted; $1 50 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 85c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—FLOUR in fair demand and higher; Family, $7 40@$7 70. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; Red, 62c.@65c. CORN firmer and higher at 45c.@46c. RYE steady at 90c.@92c. OATS firm at 38c.@42c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged at 60c.@75c. BUTTER firmer and higher at 27c.@32c. PORK quiet and unchanged at $12. LARD quiet and unchanged; 8⅝c.@8¾c. asked. Bulk MEATS—Demand light, holders firm; sales of Shoulders at 4c.; Sides held at 6¼c.@6⅜c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 7¼c. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,600 head. WHISKY dull and lower at 84c.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 28½; No. 2 at $1 23¾. OATS firm and in fair demand at 31½c. for No. 2. CORN firm and scarce at 39c. for No. 2 Mixed. RYE active and higher at 70c. for No. 1. BARLEY quiet and unchanged at 59c for No. 2 Fall. PORK quiet and unchanged at $11 75@$12. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, and 4,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—WHEAT active; market steady and firm; sales 10 cars No. 1 Treadwell at $1 77, delivered; 3 cars No. 2 Amber State, $1 64; 4 cars No. 2 Treadwell at $1 70, and 6 cars do. on private terms. CORN stronger; sales 2 cars Western Mixed at 71½c. for No. 1-high Mixed, and No. 1 low Mixed. BARLEY active and steady; sales 5 cars No 2 Canada at $1 03, and 3,000 bushels six-rowed State at $1. OATS quiet and nominally unchanged.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet but firm; sales of No. 1 Red Winter, $1 59; No. 2 do. held at $1 49. CORN firm at 52c. OATS steady at 42c. Refined PETROLEUM steady at 21c.@21½c. for car lots; 22½c.@23c. for retail lots.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—COTTON quiet; in light demand; Middling, 21⅜c.@21½c.; net receipts, 742 bales; exports coastwise, 928 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 51,149 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—COTTON dull; Middlings, 22⅜c.; net receipts, 3,579 bales; gross, 4,064 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,020 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 177,334 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 413 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,688 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 22,154.

GALVESTON, March 21.—COTTON steady; good Ordinary, 20c.; net receipts, 165 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,532 bales; coastwise, 928 bales; sales, 670 bales; stock, 34,340 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 21, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	41	Tar, bbls	1,149
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Pitch, bbls	120
Cotton, bales	1,875	Resin, bbls	4,357
Dried Fruit, pkgs	5	Pork, pkgs	1,020
Eggs, bbls	2,079	Beef, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	4,496	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,199
Corn, bushels	38,700	Lard, pkgs	2,785
Oats, bushels	11,775	Stearine, pkgs	179
Malt, bushels	825	Butter, pkgs	683
Barley, bushels	2,500	Cheese, pkgs	1,045
Grass-seed, bags	283	Tallow, pkgs	54
Beans, bbls	187	Pea-nuts, bushels	2,273
Peas, bbls	900	Pecans, pkgs	26
Corn-meal, bags	429	Silver-ore, sacks	1,598
Flax, bales	116	Skins, bales	122
Hemp, bales	32	Tea, half chests	335
Hides, No.	14,193	Tobacco, hhds	277
Hides, bales	1,953	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	216
Leather, sides	5,865	Whisky, bbls	530
Moss, bales	49	Wool, bales	447
Mollasses, (N.O.) bbls.	121	Oil, bbls	100
Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,291		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—12 hhds. Tobacco, 1 box Tobacco, 2,098 bales Cotton, 64 tcs. Tobacco, 450 bags Clover-seed, 108 bales Leather, 9,255 bags Silver Ore, 8 cases Feathers, 21 cases Indigo, 1 case Furs.

By the ship *Lord Macaulay*, for London—170 bbls. Wax, 120 tcs. Beef, 417 boxes Cheese, 24 boxes Flavine, 8 cases Fish, 221 tcs. Pork, 50 tcs. Lard, 200 bbls. Pork, 698 boxes Bacon, 220 boxes Clocks, 100 bbls. Tanners' oil, 13,446 gallons Brandy, 19 cases Nails, 27 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 boxes Clothes-pins, 25 bbls. Lard-oil, 28 pks. Whalebone, 380 pks. Machinery, 14 pks. Pumps, 26 cases Handles, 15 cases Hardware, 110 boxes Sewing-machines, 40 boxes Axes, 6 boxes Shovels, 6 boxes Nails, 400 bbls. Oil-cake, 521 casks Sperm-oil.

By the brig *Selma Stanford* for Gibraltar, &c.—120 hhds. Tobacco, 105 bales Tobacco, 40 bbls. Flour, 3,150 cases Refined Petroleum, 663 pieces Lignum Vitae, 159 cases Tobacco, 350 cases Florida Water, 35 cases Clippings.

By the brig *Ernestine* for Matanzas—Ballast.

By the brig *Thos. Turull* for Mayaguez—Ballast.

By the steamer *Missouri* for Nassau—14 pks. Butter, 5 cases Wine, 5 cases Shoes, 3 cases Boots and Shoes, 2 cases Drugs, 50 bbls. Resin. For Havana—242,621 lbs. Lard, 111 cases Bacon, 9,512 lbs. Ham, 184 pks. Paper, 1 box Leather, 350 pks. Fish, 4 cases Shoes, 6 cases Sewing-machines, 10 pks. Wine, 118 pks. Butter, 19 pks. Crackers, 4 cases Opium, 30 bbls. Flour, 20 pks. Sweetmeats, 4 cases Machinery, 4 cases Glass.

By the schooner *J. M. Fiske*, for St. Jago—3 Store Trucks, 29 boxes Hardware, 10 bales Domestics, 120 boxes Candles, 18 pks. Paper, 50 boxes Refined Petroleum, 2,123 lbs. Ham, 12 bbls. Pork, 50 boxes Soap, 10 boxes Bacon, 15 boxes Cheese, 77 pks. Butter, 75 bbls. Potatoes, 25 bbls. Onions, 24,670 lbs. Lard, 75 bushels Beans, 50 bushels Corn, 100 bags Rice, 36 Trunks, 2 cases Leather, 100 cases Perfumery, 1 box Essential Oil, 46 pks. Drugs.

By the ship *N. B. Palmer*, for Shanghai—7 cases clocks, 7 pks. Blacking, 4 pks. Machinery, 8,750 cases Petroleum, 3 pks. Lamps, 55 pks. Butter, 37 pks. Tobacco, 41 pks. Hardware, 1 case Sewing-machines, 40 boxes Stoves, 61 bbls. Pork, 579 tons Coal, 9,338 feet Pine, 22 pks. Furniture, 50 cases Milk, 60 pks. Fish, 310 kegs Nails, 1 case Pistols, 5 pks. Rubber Goods, 15 cases Grates, 572 Fire-Bricks, 10 bbls. Peas, 5 bbls. Apples, 8 cases of Chairs, 7 cases Cloth, 3 bbls. Syrup, 20 cases Polish, 4 kegs Shot, 10 cases Butter, 13 cases Lemonade, 11 pks. Fire Frames, 70 cases Preserves, 20 cases Lobsters, 100 cases Milk, 83 pks. Glass-ware, 65 rolls Leather, 11 pks. Drugs.

And from Philadelphia, for Smyrna, by the brig *Pluss*, 53,370 gallons Petroleum, in cases....For Rotterdam, by the bark *Algeria*, 103,159 gallons Refined Petroleum, in bbls.; 10,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, in cases; also, 397 hhds. Tallow, and 500 bbls. Tallow.... By the bark *Commerce*, for Londonderry, 25,125 4-56 bushels Corn....The bark *Gemini*, from Foo Chow, brings 5,288 half-chests and 187 boxes Tea, 48 chests, 4,998 half do., 728 boxes.

COFFEE—Rio has been held with rather more confidence, with a moderate demand noted. No business, however, has transpired in the local market. At Baltimore, sales were reported of 2,450 bags by the *Adelaide*, and at New-Orleans, 5,806 bags by the *John Shay*, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 136,197 bags, and at the outports, 52,034 bags, with 79,300 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. In other descriptions, there has been a slow movement within our previous range, with 1,350 bags San Domingo, and 400 bags Java recently disposed of for home use, at steady rates. The 12,000 mats Java, by the *Enoch Train*, were sold previous to arrival. The stock of other than Rio in first hands here this morning was 55,549 bags, and 46,529 mats, including 38,027 mats and 6,653 bags Java, 13,631 bags San Domingo, 11,192 bags Maracaibo, 8,502 mats Singapore, 7,651 bags Costa Rica, 3,765 bags Jamaica, 2,500 bags Laguayra, 2,500 bags Mocha, 2,383 bags Porto Rico, 2,089 bags Ceylon, 1,558 bags Manila, 1,116 bags Savanilla, and 511 bags Mexican. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee nominally thus: Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; fair, 15½c.@15¾c.; good, 16c.@16¼c.; prime, 16¾c.@17c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days credit. We quote: Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; Rio, in lots, 14¾c.@17¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 17c.@19c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@19½c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 17c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20c.; San Domingo, in bond, 13½c.@13¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been more active for early delivery, chiefly for spinning, though to a moderate extent, for shipment, at essentially unchanged prices; sales, 4,189 bales, including 2,538 bales to spinners, 715 bales to shippers, 186 bales to speculators, and 750 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the demand has been fair at, however, rather easier figures; sale, 13,300 bales, (2,600 bales last evening, and 10,700 bales today, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for March, 100 bales at 22c.; April, 1,000 bales at 22 1-16c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 1-16c.; May, 500 bales at 22 11-16c., 100 bales at 22¾c., 100 bales at 22 11-16c., 300 bales at 22¾c.; June, 100 bales at 23⅛c.; And today, for March, 300 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c., 100 bales at 21⅞c.; April, 500 bales at 22⅛c., 1,200 bales at 22 1-16c., 900 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c., 1,300 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c., 2,000 bales at 22c.; May, 800 bales at 22⅝c., 500 bales at 22 11-16c., 1,000 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 700 bales at 22⅝c.; June, 100 bales at 23 1-16c., 200 bales at 23c., 300 bales at 23⅛c.; August, 100 bales at 22⅞c.; September, 100 bales at 21c. Exchanged—1⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales August; ⅛c. paid to exchange 500 bales April for 500 bales May. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: March, 21.98c.; April, 22.06c.; May, 22.68c.; June, 23.11c. The receipts at this port today were 1,875 bales, including 436 bales from Wilmington, 577 bales from Galveston, 60 bales from Washington, N. C., 5 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 8 bales from Philadelphia, 82 bales from Fernandina, 84 bales from Indianola, 623 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 6,886 bales, and thus far this week 31,699 bales, against 42,233 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,368,149 bales, against 3,215,348 bales same time in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅝	19¾	20	20¼
Good Ordinary	21⅛	21¼	21½	21¾
Low Middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22½
Middling	22⅛	22¾	22⅞	23⅛
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand and generally quoted stronger, with less urgency on the part of holders to realize. Low grades have been attracting more attention, desirable lines of low grade extras having met with more favor among buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,350 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 35; inferior to good Extra State, $6 55@$6 85; good to fancy at $6 85@$7 45; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 45@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,500 bbls. Extra Western, ("Home Mills,") last half of May delivery, at $7, subsequently held at $7 25 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 40@$5 75
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 75
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 35
Extra State	6 55@ 7 45
Extra City, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 80@ 7 10
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been in better request at a shade firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls. at $6 50@$8 30 for ordinary to very good, and $8 30@$10 75 for good to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour has been in rather more demand, and quoted at from $8 50@$8 75 for Extra; sales, 200 bbls. at $8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand within the range of from $4 10@$5 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 370 bbls. Corn-meal continues in demand at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Bandywine; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered with reserve, and again decidedly stronger in price, Spring having been fully 2c.@3c. a bushel dearer, on moderate call from shippers and millers. Winter Wheat was comparatively quiet, having been held above the views of purchasers, in most instances. Sales have been made since our last of 31,000 bushels at 51c.@53c. for fair to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, closing firmly at $1 53 for desirable samples, in store, with $1 55 reported bid, and $1 57@$1 58 asked for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, and $1 58 reported bid, and $1 60 and upward asked for prime No. 1 do., in store; $1 68@$1 73 for Red Pennsylvania and Western, in lots; $1 64 for poor White State; $1 72@$1 78 for White Western, in small lots.... Corn has been in limited supply and moderate request, opening decidedly firmer, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels at 70c.@71c. for New Mixed in lots, closing at about 70½c. for prime samples, delivered; 70½c.@71c. for Yellow and White Western, and 71c. for Yellow Southern, the latter in part for next week's delivery, ₱ bushel....Rye has been quiet and somewhat nominal at 88c.@90c. for Western, in store, and 92c.@93c. for Canada, in bond.....Barley has been quite dull at about previous quotations.....Of Barley-malt, small sales were reported at $1 14 for four, and $1 for two-rowed State....Oats have been in brisk request, partly on speculative account, at a shade better prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels at 54c.@55½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 53½c. for Mixed Western, in store; 56c. for Mixed State, afloat; and 56c.@59c. for White Western and Ohio from track, store and delivered, the latter for very choice.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 1,000 bales were sold at 3c., gold, ₱ lb., showing a weaker market.

MOLASSES—There has been a more active call for foreign, desirable invoices of which have been quoted quite steady in price; sales have been reported, since our last, of 490 hhds. and 50 tcs. new crop Cardenas, and 309 hhds. and 28 tcs. Cienfuegos at 36½c.; and 271 hhds. 52 tcs. and 11 bbls. new crop Porto Rico on private terms. New-Orleans has been quiet, but steady, on light offerings; sales, 64 bbls., in lots, at 63c.@67c. ₱ gallon. Stock in first hands this morning estimated at 3,962 hhds. Cuba, 1,087 hhds. Porto Rico, 366 hhds. English Islands and 1,500 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico at 25c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 19c.@35c. for old, and 31c.@38c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@35c. for new, and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet since our last, on the basis of $3 50@$3 60 for strained, ₱ 280 lbs. Some export inquiry was noted, but the bids were unsatisfactory, and the reported dealings were unimportant....Nothing really new in Tar.... Spirits Turpentine has been quoted stronger, on a more active demand, in good part for shipment, with sales reported, since our last, of 250 bbls., in lots, at 67c.@68½c., closing at 68½c.@69c. for merchantable; 200 bbls. New-York pks., at 70c., and 1,200 bbls., free on board at Wilmington, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—The offerings have been light and holders have been firmer in their views, showing less urgency to realize. The demand, however, has been on a very moderate scale, particularly from export buyers, who are unwilling to operate with freedom at the asking rates....Refined has been quite moderately sought after, and quoted at the close, up to 22¼c.@22½c. for early delivery, with sales reported since our last of 4,000 bbls., at 22¼c.@22½c. At Philadelphia the current quotations for prompt delivery were 21¾c., with a quiet market reported.... Refined, in cases, has been in less demand at 27¾c.@28c. here....Crude has been quiet but held firmly at the close, at 12¾c. ₱ gallon; 500 bbls. sold last evening at 12¾c....Shipping Crude at 17c....Naphtha dull within a range of from 10½c.@11½c....From the Creek the advices are of a steadier market, with Upper and Lower Road deliveries quoted at $3 60@$3 65 ₱ bbl., on, however, a light movement.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been slow of sale for early delivery, but held with some show of confidence. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls., at $12 85 for round, and $13@$13 12½ for job lots of new Mess, $13 for Prime Mess, and $11 50 for extra Prime, and $13 37½ for uninspected new Mess ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of only 750 bbls. new Western Mess, including 250 bbls., seller March, at $12 95, and 500 bbls., seller August, at $13 50 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs continue in limited demand at 6c.@6¼c. for City, the latter rate for light pigs, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet at 8¼c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last include 120 pks. Hams, at 8½c., and 80 pks. sour Shoulders, at 3½c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been in slack request and rather heavy; sales since our last include 25 boxes Cumberlands at 6c., 100 boxes Short Ribs at 6½c., 200 boxes Western Long and Short Clear at 7c., and 100 boxes City do. and do. at 7¼c. ₱ lb....Lard has been more sought after for early delivery at fairly supported prices, the chief call having been for prime Western Steam and Kettle-rendered. City product has not been in much request. Sales have been reported of 1,700 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8½c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime Western Steam; 9 1-16c.@9⅛c. for fair to choice Kettle-rendered; 9c. for prime City Steam and Kettle; 8½c.@8¾c. for No. 1, and 9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 250 tcs. seller March, at 9⅛c.; 250 tcs. seller April at 9⅛c.; 500 tcs. seller May at 9¼c., and 500 tcs. seller June at 9⅜c. Also, 200 tcs. prime Kettle-rendered, seller April, at 9¼c. ₱ lb....Beef has been in request and steady at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10@$12 56 for extra Mess; sales 175 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet from $12@$18 for new prime Mess, and $15@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$24 for City Extra do. ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in light demand at $22@$26 as the extremes; sales 100 bbls.

SEEDS—Clover has been quiet at about former rates; 750 bags were sold at 9½c.@9¾c. for good to strictly prime Indiana and Michigan; 8½c. for inferior do., and 8¾c. for good Ohio. Other kinds dull, but without change as to values. We quote: Timothy at $3@$3 50; Flax, $2 10@$2 20; Calcutta Linseed at $2 57½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—The offerings have been gaining on the demand for Raw, and prices have been quoted rather weaker, closing in favor of purchasers, who have shown less eagerness to operate at the ruling figures. The inquiry from refiners has been restricted, and from the trade light sales have been reported, since our last, of 340 hhds. good to fully good refining Cuba at 9c.@9⅛c.; 45 hhds. about good refining Porto Rico at 9c.; 21 hhds. Scotch, and 82 hhds. Melado on private terms, and 1,762 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅝c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8¾c.; good do. at 9c.; prime do. at 9¼c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila in bags, 7¾c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in less demand at from 10½c.@12⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ lb. The movement in raw Sugars since March 1, Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock March 1, 1872	15,439	26,476	130,880	420
Receipts since March 1	23,326	29,588	20,076	1,678
Total	38,765	56,064	150,956	2,098
Sales since March 1	15,276	23,846	81,687	105
Stock March 21, 1872	23,489	32,218	70,269	1,993
Stock March 23, 1871	31,112	31,574	270,279	3,992
Stock March 24, 1870	59,347	95,894	271,513	1,367
Stock March 25, 1869	16,124	32,362	53,843	449

TALLOW, &c.—Desirable lots of Tallow have been offered with reserve, and quoted firm in price, but have been quiet, with sales reported of 78,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9⅛c. for fair to prime. Of Stearine, 50 tcs. sold at 9½c.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 450 bbls., in lots, at 87c.@87½c., chiefly at 87½c., which latter was the closing price.

FREIGHTS—There has been more inquiry for Grain room, but at somewhat easier rates. The offerings of Cotton have been fair at the ruling figures, with pretty free engagements reported by sail. Provisions have been offered with reserve, at about previous quotations. In other kinds of produce, the movements in the way of berth freights were comparatively limited. There was less activity in the chartering line. Petroleum vessels having been less sought after. Vessels for the Naval Store and West India trades were in moderate request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last included, by sail, 2,000 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 39,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 450 boxes Bacon at 25s.@30s. the latter an extreme; 75 pks. Tobacco on private terms; also, a British ship, 1,132 tons, placed on the berth a day since, for general cargo....For London, by sail, 150 tcs. Beef at 4s. ₱ tierce; 425 bbls. Pork, and 400 bbls. Oil-cake, on private terms; and 400 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a British brig, 244 tons, with about 1,400 bbls. Naptha at 6s. 6d., or, if to a direct port, exclusive of London or Hull, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Antwerp, 150 boxes Bacon on private terms.... For Bremen, 500 boxes Merchandise at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton ....For Gibraltar and orders, Mediterranean, a Swedish brig reported with about 7,000 cases Petroleum at 30c., gold, and, rumored, an American bark, 548 tons, with equal to about 3,700 bbls. Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, without reliable particulars....For the West Indies, three American barks, 408, 405 and 377 tons, respectively, and an American brig, 281 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Demerara, there was some call for vessels, to load with Staves, from Norfolk, with $12, gold, given as the quoted rate....For Washington, D. C., an American schooner, 290 tons, hence with Coal, at $1 50....For Richmond, an American schooner, 180 tons, hence with Guano, at $2; 600 kegs Powder at 12c., and carboys on deck at 30c.....For the Delaware Breakwater, a British brig, 189 tons, with Molasses, from Arecebo, for orders, at $3 63; and an American schooner, 178 tons, reported, with Molasses, from Aguadilla, at $3 75....For a port north of Hatteras, a British brig, 193 tons, reported with Sugar, from Arroyo, at 40c. and $3 75....For New-York, a Dutch brig, 160 tons, reported with sugar, from Laguiara, at 35c.; a German brig, 225 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from Naguabo, at 40c., and $3 50, and an American schooner, 153 tons, with general cargo, from San Domingo, at $5 50, gold....For New-York or Boston, a British brig, 155 tons, reported with Sugar, from Arroyo, at 40c. and $3 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 21—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. American Securities easier; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

1½ P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady.

5½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¾; 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 21—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 57c.

A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.@11½d. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. ₱ quarter.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer; Wheat, 11s. 9d. ₱ cental for California White; 10s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 6d. for Red Winter. Corn, 28s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 25s.@26s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Pork, 53s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

5½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Lard, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—RESIN, 9s. 6d.@10s. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina.

LONDON, March 21.—TALLOW, 63s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta LINSEED, 62s.@62s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, $33 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, March 21.—PETROLEUM, 45f. for fine Pale American.

COAL.

GEO. W. PECK,
Broker and Dealer
IN ALL KINDS OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COAL.
NO. 36 PINE-ST.

Orders for Coal for GAS, STEAM, MANUFACTURING and DOMESTIC uses, promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., expired by limitation on the 1st inst.

Mr. SHEPARD has withdrawn from the firm and transferred his interest therein to Mr. HAYS, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

ALEX. M. HAYS.
JOHN E. SHEPARD.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 23 Maiden-lane, by ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, monuments, head-stones; best and cheapest. S. KLABER & CO., No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; designs on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the death of Hon. JAMES R. WHITING, the following resolutions were, with much feeling, unanimously passed:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to withdraw from this life our friend and late associate director of this institution, Hon. JAMES R. WHITING;

Resolved, That in his death this Board has lost a valued member, whose straightforward integrity has commanded our respect, and whose genial manners and kindness of heart have endeared his memory to each of us as that of a personal friend.

Resolved, That, as the legal counsel of this Company since its formation, he has ever had our fullest confidence, and that his professional ability and experience and his sound judgment have been highly appreciated and will be greatly missed.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect and esteem, this Board will, as a body, attend his funeral to-morrow.

Resolved, That the President tender to the family of our deceased friend the sympathy and condolence of this Board, and present them a copy of these resolutions, and that the same be published.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HAMLET, (Italian Opera,) —Miss Christina Nilsson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE PROVOKED HUSBAND—Mr. D. H. Harkins and Miss Fanny Davenport.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. Mcakaye and Miss Griswold.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE FOOL'S REVENGE—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralty Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—WITCHES OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Robert W. Aiken.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY —FARCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—ILLUSTRATED LECTURE by Prof. W. C. Richards.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy, influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

It would be a waste of time to answer all the false statements which Olcott, the pardon broker, and other persons put forward in favor of Miller. It will be found by anybody who reads the testimony taken in the Miller case that most of our charges against Miller and the Insurance system have been substantiated. The representations made about Ballard's connection with this paper are one and all simply untrue. It suits Miller's friends to say that Ballard wrote all the articles on Miller for this journal, whereas he was the writer of a very insignificant part of them. Not one of the statements even in his articles has been disproved, although under peculiar pressure he was obliged by Miller to make an involuntary retractation. *We* do not retract them. We say that the evidence bears them out. For the rest, it may be said that when Ballard wrote for us under an assumed name, he did it with our knowledge, and he only did what many other writers choose to do, as the editor of the *Nation* may have reason to suspect. The *World* says it is obvious that we would allow "any rascal" to write in these columns. No—for we should on no account allow the editor of the *World* to write for us. As for Olcott, Ballard is quite as respectable a man as he.

Some day or other within the life-time of the present generation, it will be necessary to have the pavement in Fifth-avenue repaired. It is a wonder that Mr. Bergh has not complained of it, for it is the source of more "cruelty to animals" than anything else in the City. Almost every day some valuable horse falls into one of the numerous pits which cover that fine street, and either has to be killed or is sold as a hack. As for the hack-horses, their bones strew Fifth-avenue. In slippery weather careful coachmen would rather go a mile round than drive along this street. No doubt most of our City readers remember that vile swindle, the "poultice pavement," which was plastered over Fifth-avenue two or three years ago. It had to be taken up, and since then nothing has been done to the street. It is now a perfect disgrace to the City. Is it not worth while to put down a good macadamized road, with regulations against fast trotting such as are adopted in Central Park? The people who live in the avenue might have to pay a little at first, but they would save something in wear and tear of horseflesh, and lessen the noise of the street more than one half.

Mr. Greeley will very shortly sell out his stock in Schurz's "arms investigation." It will be remembered that it was stated that large sums of money had been embezzled on their way to the Treasury. Secretary Boutwell testified yesterday that this was untrue, and that any member of Congress might have found it was untrue by simply asking him. So much for that slander. Another misstatement of Schurz's was disproved by a dispatch from Minister Washburne. The Chairman asked Schurz if he had anything to say, to which that "great man" replied that "he only knew what others told him." It turns out then, after all, that this glorious luminary is no better than a common newspaper editor? This is a sad revelation. But Schurz himself is to be placed "on the stand" today. Now we shall have this horrible arms-conspiracy of our Government revealed. Men and Brethren! Messieurs of the Interior! Friends, Romans, and countrymen! Wait till to-morrow, and you shall see how basely our Government has acted.

Our correspondent in Connecticut—the same correspondent who placed before the public very full and trustworthy information throughout the contest in New-Hampshire—reports very favorably of the prospects. There is every reason to believe that Gov. Jewell will be re-elected by a majority of at least five hundred. The feeling throughout the State seems to be good, and the Anti-Republican speeches of Schurz & Co. appear to have as little weight as they had with the sensible people of New-Hampshire. Our correspondent may be depended on to give us the true facts from time to time, and our dispatches will be fuller than any to be found elsewhere.

The correspondence published in another column between Gen. Shaler and Mr. Craven, the able and experienced engineer of the late Croton Board, will be found of great public interest, for several reasons. First, it shows that our present source of water-supply is utterly inadequate to meet the contingency of a great and devastating fire; next that it would be much cheaper to draw the needful surplus supply from the river on either side of the island than to lay a new sewer of Croton pipes to meet a possible emergency; and finally, it shows how the expense of pumping engines and tanks, elevated on the top of towers, could be saved out of the consequent reduction of the force of the Fire Department. The water question is every day assuming aspects of fresh importance, and while the Senate is engaged on the charter they might as well consider the necessity of giving New-York what it must one day have—a Water Board lifted above the control of politics.

A Model Jury.

That there are few public misfortunes without a compensating element of good, was well illustrated at the abrupt conclusion of Mayor Hall's trial yesterday morning. The death of Mr. Clark, and the consequent interruption of judicial proceedings which followed it, was considered by the bulk of this community as something more than an ordinary calamity. People had confidence in the Judge selected to try this highly important case, and no reason had transpired for distrusting the jury before whom the evidence was in process of being laid. The demonstration made yesterday by the eleven surviving jurors makes it apparent that the series of accidents which has led to their discharge is anything but a public misfortune. Various reports agree in stating that as soon as the jurors were relieved from their duties, they hastened to congratulate the Mayor on "the termination of the case," and that they were apparently unanimous in conveying to him the assurance that they believed him innocent of any complicity in the City frauds. One report goes further, and credits the jurors with an expression of regret that the trial had not been carried forward to completion, "*so that they might have given him a verdict of acquittal.*" We find it difficult to imagine that a little calm reflection can fail to make the majority of these eleven men heartily ashamed of themselves. Justice has been burlesqued often enough in New-York already, and we could well have spared this fresh contribution toward making our Courts utterly contemptible. Where, in the name of common sense, was the subject for congratulation? The people who had delegated a solemn trust to these eleven men, almost universally regretted the untoward interruption to the trial, and unless the defense can be supposed to have been deceiving the public with lying professions, the break in the trial must have been felt as a misfortune by them also. Then, again, the jury ought to have known that it was a gross outrage upon the ordinary decorum of a Court to give, even after their judicial functions had ended, a public and apparently united expression of opinion about a case which had been little more than fairly opened. It was an insult to the intelligent and impartial Grand Jury which indicted Mayor Hall, and it was equally an insult to the public who have a very large stake indeed in seeing Hall fairly tried. The participators in yesterday's demonstration have the satisfaction of knowing that they have earned the contempt of their fellow-citizens, and that it is a matter for public congratulation that we are happily rid of them.

Of course Hall was not the man to miss so good an opportunity of posing before the public in his favorite character of "the injured innocent." He may, naturally enough, have cursed his luck that his counsel had offered so determined an opposition to the continued trial of his case before these eleven sympathetic patriots. What he openly said was, (according to the reporter,) that he felt confident that no jury, after hearing all the evidence which those opposed to him might be able to offer, could conscientiously find him guilty. Of course he did; so does Stokes and so does Hagerty, and so, for that matter, does any criminal now before the Courts. It would be hailed as a real boon, by a large and misunderstood class, were it to become a general practice for jurors to slobber over the poor fellow who has been unfortunate enough to be indicted, and to make up their minds about his innocence before the evidence has been presented to them. Considering Hall's extreme confidence that no evidence can be offered sufficient to secure his conviction, it is somewhat singular that more than half of the time already spent over the case has been occupied in the hearing of purely technical objections to the admission of evidence which we are asked to believe is simply harmless. It may amuse Hall to talk like this, but it is consoling to reflect that the public are as a rule not so great fools as the admiring eleven who listened to him yesterday. Conscious innocence notwithstanding, he and his counsel will doubtless fight every step of the development of the case for the people, just as they have done heretofore. We can only hope that when the case next comes up, we shall be spared the public humiliation of having a jury to try it capable of such a display of bad taste and gratuitous folly as the jury which was discharged yesterday.

Greeley Quadrifrons.

The project of erecting a statue to Mr. Greeley is meeting with considerable success. The subscription list bears the names of many persons who closely resemble him in character, and the amount already subscribed has reached a respectable sum. Senator Fenton has sent a hundred dollars—so has A. Oakey Hall. Among other distinguished subscribers are Ben Manierre, (Hank Smith is short of funds just now,) a good many Tammany men—and, indeed, most of the persons who subscribed to the Tweed statue some time ago. Designs for the proposed work of art will soon be invited from the eminent sculptor of the Vanderbilt bronze, and—if he be still in existence—the gifted being who modeled the sandstone Washington that formerly affrighted timid boys from the City Hall Park. It is, therefore, not a day too soon to consider the manner in which the proposed monument should present to future generations the statesman, philosopher, farmer, and chivalric gentleman, who, except in such trivialities as intellectual greatness and moral integrity, so closely resembles the Benjamin Franklin whose statue now stands in Printing-house-square.

While there is no doubt that a statue which should accurately represent the true external characteristics of Mr. Greeley would be perfectly satisfactory to his bitterest opponents, the policy of honoring him by a statue is more than doubtful. It would require several statues to do anything like justice to the many-sided man. A statue of Greeley, the abolitionist, would shock those who admire him as the bondsman of Jefferson Davis, while no one statue could possibly present the life-long Republican intriguing for a Democratic nomination. Any work which brings Mr. Greeley prominently before the public will be acceptable to him, and he therefore will not insist upon a statue, if an equally attractive substitute is offered. Such a substitute would be found in a design resembling the statue of Janus Quadrifrons. The advantage offered by such a work need only to be mentioned to be instantly approved by Mr. Greeley himself.

The arch of Greeley Quadrifrons would present four distinct surfaces for the chisel of the sculptor. On one side Greeley could be presented as an original abolitionist. On another side, he could be shown urging the Federal Government to buy a peace from the Southern armies, to stop the war in 1864, and to pay millions of dollars to the slave-owners as a bribe to induce them to accede to emancipation; while immense dramatic effect could be given to a representation of his great act of bailing Jefferson Davis. A third side would afford room for displaying the simple life of the Chappaqua farmer, who shuns office as an irksome burden, and whose ambition is limited to the successful growth of an occasional turnip, and the moral elevation of the human race through the ameliorating influences of the tobacco (or cabbage) plant. The remaining side could be devoted to Greeley the politician, and should exhibit him with hat in hand begging for an office however small, from any party however disreputable.

Neat bas reliefs, depicting the chief events in the life of Mr. Greeley, might be displayed in every convenient space. He could be shown in the act of writing to Mr. Seward, withdrawing his support from that statesman on the ground that he had not appointed Greeley Postmaster of New-York. His Sunday interview with John Morrissey, in which he bargained for the political support of Morrissey and his friends, would make an effective tableau, and would be properly complemented by a representation of Greeley declining to sign the call for the National Convention at Philadelphia. Greeley before the Senate Committee, testifying that some one had told him that some one else had heard that no Fenton man could be appointed to a position in the Custom-house, would be a pleasing subject for the sculptor; while no monument to the great and good man would be complete which should omit a representation of the friendly table under which he is said to have sought refuge from the savage mob whose candidate for the Presidency he now hopes to become. Extracts from Mr. Greeley's writings would add to the beauty and worth of the monument. Among them would be the leading article in which he denounced Gen. Steedman as a traitor and an incompetent office-seeker; followed by a copy of the letter in which he requested Steedman's appointment to the very office for which he had so vehemently declared his unfitness. His early articles in the *Tribune* in defense of Fourierism would read well by the side of later articles in support of manufacturing corporations; while his urgent appeals to the Legislature to commit the whole Chamber business of the Supreme Court in this City to Judge George G. Barnard, would present a pleasing contrast by the side of his previous and subsequent denunciations of that notorious person. The inner surface of the arch might be decorated with a picture of Greeley, the philanthropist, urging the street-beggar to take five hundred dollars, go West and buy a farm, while the renowned *Tribune* epigram, "You lie, you villain," blazoned in letters of gold upon a white scroll, should wind gracefully around the upper edge of the entire structure.

By this plan something like justice could be done to this wonderful man. The four-sided arch is so manifestly superior to the statue, that there should be no question as to its adoption by the Committee in charge of the affair. The statue could but show the assumed simplicity of the great man's face, and the cunning disarrangement of his costume. The arch of Greeley Quadrifrons would set forth the character and achievements of the burlesquer of Franklin, and the perpetual candidate for anything.

The True Ideal of Reform.

The market men of New-York have not only a very pronounced *esprit de corps*, but are, as a class, among the best representatives of old New-York that are left among us. They maintain that pride of citizenship which finds pleasure in the growth and greatness of the City which has nourished them, and they feel, like a personal misfortune, the stain of reckless waste, rascality, and incompetence which rests upon its escutcheon. The greeting tendered yesterday to Controller Green, in Washington Market, came with much appropriateness from a such a class, to the man who has been identified with nearly every great public improvement which the present generation of New-Yorkers has seen, and who has recently done more than any other public official toward restoring an honest and capable administration of the affairs of the City. The brief definition of the true ideal of reform was very happily made by Controller Green, to an audience very fully prepared to sympathize with his enthusiasm, and amid circumstances which furnished a pregnant commentary on his remarks. People who have a vital interest in resisting every step of reform keep repeating that it means parsimony, short-sighted economy and a general paralysis of all kinds of public improvement. Not so, says Mr. Green; it means progress, improvement, and official honesty. "It does not mean the robbery of nine dollars and the spending of but one on public works out of every ten appropriated by the Legislature. It means good schools, clean streets, faithful performance of official duty, proper facilities for rapid transit, beautiful public parks for the recreation and health of all classes of citizens, adequate accommodation for commerce along our docks, and everything, in fine, to render our City worthy of its career as the Metropolis of the Western World."

These are sentiments which every good citizen will cordially re-echo, and will devoutly hope to see embodied in the practice of our reconstructed City Government. To elect men similarly imbued with a noble enthusiasm for the just and capable administration of our City affairs is the only way to reduce such an ideal to practice. In this work the New-York butchers can do signal service, and it will rest with them to see that when the battle of Reform is once more fought at the polls, they are found throwng all their strength on the right side.

Can a Legislator be Bribed?

This is a question suggested by the testimony in the case of Senator James Wood. According to witnesses who may be presumed to know all that is worth knowing on the subject, such a thing as bribery, or the suggestion of bribery, is never met with at Albany. If it exists at all, it only reveals itself under an impenetrable cloud of general rumor, from which the closest investigation is unable to snatch a single positive fact. This view of the matter is sustained by the evidence of Mr. Wm. M. Tweed, Mr. Jay Gould, and Mr. A. D. Barber, who declare in express terms that they know nothing whatever of any money being paid to any member of the Legislature to influence any action on any bill, at any time. This utter exemption of these gentlemen from any knowledge on a subject with which they are supposed to be familiar is curious, but it is asserted by all of them in almost identical language, in reply to questions by the Committee in Mr. Wood's case.

Are we, therefore, to infer that common report is baseless; that Mr. Tweed's bills, which have been the means of making him and his political and personal friends immensely wealthy, have been passed either in honest ignorance or for good purposes; that the Erie special legislation has been a sort of providential boon to a modest and deserving corporation, and that A. D. Barber spends his time in Albany during the Winters in the exercise of an energetic philanthropy, and the promotion among legislators of habits of Spartan virtue and self-denial?

Before coming to this rose-colored conclusion, it will be well to look a little at what was the actual experience of Senator Wood, whom the Senate still refrains from expelling, to its great disgrace. On the 1st of January, 1870, Mr. Wood—or "Gen." Wood, as he is called, from his army title—was reputed to have little means, was considerably involved in debt, and enjoyed such limited credit that a reputable banker of his neighborhood testifies that his note for one hundred dollars could not have been discounted at reasonable rates. Immediately on his entrance to the State Senate he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Jay Gould, at the instance of that gentleman, who feared in him an unfriendly Senator. He also became pleasantly acquainted with Mr. William M. Tweed. Almost immediately after his introduction to Gould, and while the President of Erie was still anxious to "placate" him, he applied for a loan of ten thousand dollars, which was promptly allowed. After the adjournment of the Legislature, at a time not accurately fixed, he obtained a further loan from Mr. Tweed of fifteen thousand dollars. During the year following other sums came to him, amounting to some nine or ten thousand dollars, which, he says, were paid by a partner in a whisky speculation in New-York, but of which the partner referred to has no recollection. Of this thirty-four or thirty-five thousand dollars, some thirteen thousand dollars is traced to the whisky speculation alluded to; some five thousand dollars is acknowledged to have been used by Wood, and the remainder is unaccounted for in any distinct manner. Mr. Gould has never pressed the payment of the note held by him, and Mr. Tweed has renewed the one given him four or five times.

This little story throws light on the very obscure question: Can a Senator of the State be bribed? It does not prove that Gen. Wood was bribed, or that Jay Gould and Mr. Tweed bribed him. But it proves that the passage of the Tammany and Erie Ring bills was not purely a miracle, and that the agency of nominally Republican Senators in these matters was far more a matter of "business" than the result of fortuitous and incomprehensible causes.

Heard From at Last.

Dr. Macdonald, chief of the medical staff of the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island, after waiting a considerable time to recover from the effects of "harsh criticisms," has at last found courage to issue a report to the much-abused Commissioners of Charities and Correction; not, however, as he very ingeniously puts it, "for the information of your Board, for day-to-day examination has made you thoroughly familiar with it, but for those who have not the opportunity of personally examining it." The doctor, it appears, has been prevented from using the whitewash brush before, through "a rule of the Department, which forbids the direct and public refutation of anonymous attacks," and this circumstance, of course, ought to be duly considered. First of all, he wishes it to be distinctly understood that there is no reliance whatever to be placed upon the reports of patients who have been "compelled, from the necessities of public safety, to leave their homes, and to break off for a time all intercourse with family and friends," for the reason that it would be impossible for such persons to look upon the "surroundings with a favorable eye." And yet he would have us believe that there are single rooms, neatly furnished, and an excellent table provided for the accommodation of such persons. If everything is made so comfortable, how comes it, then, that the "surroundings" are of such a nature that in contemplating them respectable *paying* patients become so demoralized as to be unworthy of belief? Dr. Macdonald evidently thinks that he can convince the public as easily as his masters, the Commissioners, with this style of argument, but we shall be much mistaken if he succeeds. It must certainly be flattering to the heroism of the Commissioners to have it stated, on such excellent authority, that "day-to-day examination" has made them familiar with the requirements of the Small-pox Hospital. Knowing what dainty gentlemen the Commissioners are, we are inclined to believe that the day-to-day examination has been made at a safe distance from the hospital. "Public clamor against any other institution under your charge, could be met by throwing open its doors to the public, and affording them the opportunity for personal investigation. With the Small-pox Hospital, this is, of course, impossible." It will be seen from the foregoing that the "clamor" has not been entirely due to the "harsh criticisms of certain journals." Dr. Macdonald, it is plain, has not had much to do with "whitewash," or he would never lay it on in such a bungling manner. Finally he says, "Medical men alone, and few of them, can or do claim admission, and their verdict, favorable as it is, is not widely known. This is another proof of the doctor's ignorance of the whitewash business. He ought to have had a long string of "confidence resolutions" signed by the few medical men who have been so favorably impressed with the system of treatment and the general management of the hospital. Now, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding of the nature of the "harsh criticisms" so often referred to, we will say that Dr. Macdonald has disproved nothing by his report. He says that the death-rate is lower here than in London, and we never asserted that it was higher. He says that the law allows him to call upon the Commissioners for supplies according to requirement. We never said that it did not. What we did charge was that there had been overcrowding, insufficient cleanliness—the beds having been used more than once without disinfection—poor nursing, brutal treatment of the women who wash the infected clothing, and a general lack of care in the manner of sending home convalescent patients. To all these separate and distinct charges Dr. Macdonald replies not a word, and yet he expects us to be convinced that we have inflicted "pain and annoyance" upon him without the shadow of a pretext. Some time since, the regular physician at the Castle Garden made a similar attempt to whitewash his employers. His arguments were certainly not very strong, but they were more calculated to convince than those of Dr. Macdonald, for he, at least, had been a patient at the Small-pox Hospital himself, and therefore had a better opportunity to observe the effect of the "surroundings." Dr. Macdonald will have to be more explicit if he desires to restore public confidence in the institution under his charge.

"Turcaret."

The Théâtre Français has revived in "Turcaret" the masterpiece of Lesage. A satire on the political morality of the age in which it appeared, this play was first acted in 1709. One of the chief characters was a copy of Bernard, a celebrated speculator of the time, who, if Lesage is to be trusted, must have felicitously combined the qualities of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr. Nearly all the male personages of "Turcaret" are robbers, while the women are of the type that, as a contemporary delicately puts it, "leaves nothing to be imagined." The thieves have not even the honor from time immemorial imputed to them, for they all, men and women alike, steal from each other; and the morals of the time are succinctly epitomized by the last line of the piece, in which *Crispin*, the faithful valet of the fallen capitalist, having just stolen forty thousand francs from him, exultingly exclaims: "*M. Turcaret's* reign is finished; mine begins."

There are two stories about the speculator Bernard. Whether he was knave or not, he certainly was no fool. So clever a man as Desmarest, Controller of the Treasury, summoned him to aid in its management, and Bernard rose to high position and social splendor. Lesage makes him a horrible compound of *Shylock*, *Faublas* and *Monte Cristo*, but his friends declared that he died poor, having given away his entire fortune. Whether Bernard was a good or bad man, there is no doubt of the frightful profligacy and corruption of the period, the vices of which the dramatist makes him typify. It must also, we fear, be admitted that the present state of society in France is not much better, and that, so far as the selections of the directors of the Théâtre Français are referable to a moral purpose, the production at this epoch of the satire of Lesage is not untimely. As might be expected, the Paris journals are squabbling over the present application of the hits of "Turcaret." Of course the Republican papers point to the play as an example of the sort of thing to be looked for under a monarchy. The *Figaro* sweetly observes that it is "a comedy *à l'Anglaise*, with its gross and brutal embodiments, and with a smell as of spilt wine, and a nausea-provoking atmosphere." The Legitimists vow the comedy was always a bitter calumny, and point to the fact that the Théâtre Français was most adverse to its original production, only being brought to that step by the powerful influence of the Dauphin, who, for personal reasons, insisted on it.

We refer to this curious revival, partly because of its own interest, and partly for the purpose of suggesting that an American and modern "Turcaret" would be a very fine sort of production for our next dramatic season. We certainly possess as rich material out of which to construct the histrionic fabric as ever existed at the Court of Louis Quatorze; and that full appreciation would reward its being cleverly woven together there can be no question. No *Turcaret* or Bernard could surpass for audacious and luxurious villainy some figures that our society has been cursed withal; and, without touching in any way upon the confines of good taste, such a satire as we suggest might be made not amusing alone, but exceedingly wholesome.

The "Interviewed" Bourbon.

Just what we hinted at the other day, as regards a possible repudiation of his imputed sentiments, has happened in the case of the Count de Chambord. A representative of *La Liberté* has lately "interviewed" him. Since the last operation of the kind, public opinion has been pretty clearly elicited on the subjects handled in the published accounts. That opinion was not altogether favorable; consequently we find "Henry Cinq" delivering himself to the gentleman from *La Liberté* in this wise: "You may repeat and write all that I have said to you, upon the sole condition that you do not do like the correspondent of the *Times*, whom I saw at Antwerp, and who has made me say a pack of things which I never did say." M. Edmund About proceeds to comment on this in the *Soir*. He first censures the phrase "a pack of things" as unkingly—forgetting that this is an age of direct and idiomatic expression; and then goes on to say that the moral of the tale is, that reporters charged with the duty of interviewing kings, ought, as a measure of precaution, to ask them to sign their depositions, as is done in a Court of law. Exactly; but this would defeat the very end which we have supposed these crafty rulers, or would-be rulers, to have in view. Had the Count de Chambord put his signature to the statements, an outline of which we published the other day, he could not now deny them. We are far from wishing to impute want of candor to the illustrious exile; but it is obviously a very politic way to test public sentiment on given questions to promulgate views through another person, in such a manner that they be either affirmed or denied, as occasion dictates; and the advantage of such an option would be totally forfeited by the plan of M. About. The account of the original "interviewer" bore probability on its face, and indicated much shrewdness. But, owing to certain complications, some of the statements imputed to the Count de Chambord have given offense in influential quarters, and so, in spite of the Count's proverbial obstinacy, those statements are declared to have included "a pack of things he did not say." We may or may not know better what to believe when the original "interviewer" publishes his contradiction.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the other day, prayed earnestly that the House would be induced to vote in favor of woman suffrage. If this action should become a precedent, the office of chaplain to any branch of any Legislature will become a profitable one. The astute lobbyist will be quick to perceive the advantages of retaining the support of a man who, under the form of a prayer, can make an argument to a full house of helpless legislators who cannot hiss him down, and who are unable to publicly pray on the opposite side of the question. The price of prayers will become as familiar in the lobby as the price of votes, and the judicious chaplain will be able, by strict attention to business, to make a handsome fortune out of his position. At first, of course, it will be difficult to find chaplains sufficiently venal to sell their prayers, but once it was extremely difficult to find a legislator who would sell his vote. The difference between selling votes and selling prayers is so small, that in a very brief time chaplains will probably be found as amenable to the influences of the lobby as Senators and Assemblymen now are—or, as regards our own State, shall we say *were*?

The *World* asserts that the Democrats look forward to the action of the Cincinnati Convention "with mingled solicitude and hope." As to the "solicitude," there is no doubt that a great deal of it is just now felt in the Democratic camp. The Democrats know that they have not a ghost of a chance of electing a Presidential candidate of their own, and they are, therefore, exceedingly solicitous that the sore-head Republicans shall undertake the work of defeating the regular Republican ticket. This solicitude grows deeper every day, as it becomes more and more apparent that the Cincinnati Convention will be a rather more conspicuous failure than was the Cleveland Convention of 1864. The amount of "hope" which enters into the complex Democratic feeling toward this Convention must be extremely small, especially since the New-Hampshire election proved the unanimity with which the Republican Party indorses the Administration. Hope and solicitude in this case are very much in the relative proportions of bread and sack in *Falstaff's* famous tavern bill.

There is a rumor that the greater part of the Dusseldorf Gallery of paintings has been burned. It is a curious fact that good paintings are peculiarly inflammable, while bad paintings never by any accident are burnt. It is only a year or two ago since Titian's masterpiece, "St. Peter Martyrs," was destroyed by fire, but up to the present date not one of the worst paintings of our worst academicians has been consumed. The Dusseldorf school was the foster-mother of many good and not a few execrable painters. By the late fire the good paintings hitherto preserved in the gallery have been lost, but the bad paintings, of which there are scores in this country, will undoubtedly survive, in all the glories of impasted color and brilliant varnish, for centuries. It would really seem as though the flames had a higher appreciation of art than the average public. The latter will persistently buy pictures so bad that no fire can by any accident be induced to waste its time upon them.

The Italians of this City—or, more strictly speaking, certain Italians of this City—propose to place a statue of Mazzini in the Central Park. There are sufficient reasons in the political life of Mazzini himself why no such statue should be erected. The enemy of Italian nationality under the form chosen by the Italian people, the enemy of Victor Emmanuel, whose father he employed one of his dupes to assassinate, and the enemy of Garibaldi, does not deserve the honor of a statue from any part of the Italian people. But aside from this, there are manifest reasons why our Central Park should not be filled with statues of foreign celebrities. Are there no dead Americans who are deemed worthy of honor? Is the list of revolutionary heroes, of the soldiers who fell in the civil war, and the statesmen and authors who have made the American name illustrious, exhausted, that we are forced to erect a statue to a foreign demagogue?

Mr. William M. Tweed has discovered that his name is neither a popular nor a poetic one, and that it is manifestly unfit to be attached to an innocent and graceful yacht. He has, therefore, contrived to have a bill brought before Congress changing the name of the yacht *William M. Tweed* to the less obnoxious name of *Julia*. It is plain that no acute yachtsman would be willing to sail his vessel against the *William M. Tweed*. A vessel bearing such a name would be sure to rely for victory upon other means than those of speed and good seamanship. Moreover, there would be a sense of degradation implied by the presence of such a vessel in a yacht squadron. She would be shunned by her white-winged sisters, and would be forced to consort only with such ill-omened sea-birds as might be owned by a rich Rosenzweig, or a liberal Nat. Sands. Under the name of the *Julia*, no one will recognize the trim little vessel as the property of Tweed, and she may at some future day lie without suspicion off Sing Sing, and thus be used to assist her owner in a practical manner.

Sir Charles Dilke may be a very clever political leader, but he made an obvious mistake in including in his inquiry into the cost of monarchy such petty details as the price of collars and jewelry worn by members of the royal family. If he can show that England can be governed under a republic as well, and infinitely more cheaply, than it is under the monarchy, he presents an argument in favor of a republic which will have a certain weight with a part of the British tax-payers. But when he proposes to ascertain the cost of the Queen's laces and linen, and the exact amount expended by the Prince of Wales in shirt-studs and sleeve-buttons, he covers himself and his cause with ridicule. The English people may be a nation of shop-keepers, as the French, who lost a campaign through army "jobbery," insist that they are, but they will not admit that the cost of the Queen's collars and the Prince of Wale's sleeve-buttons are to be considered in deciding upon a form of government for an Empire.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of $1, from "E.," for the mother of Officer Lambrecht.

Reports from Germany state that Bismarck's recent education move—taking the inspection of schools out of clerical hands—has given satisfaction throughout the North German Confederation. The King of Bavaria follows suit. He has recently written to Dr. Dollinger—excommunicated and condemned by the Cardinal Archbishop of Munich, as a heretic—a warm letter of congratulation on his attaining his seventy-third birthday.

The German Reformers.

The German Reform organizations of the Second Assembly District, William Wagner presiding, and of the Twenty-first Assembly District, J. Fensterer presiding, met last night, enrolling additional members and discussing Municipal affairs. At a meeting of Germans at No. 128 Delancey-street, last evening, action was taked to form a new political organization in the interest of the Reform movement.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A Letter Adverse to a New Copyright Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One glance at the Constitution of the United States is enough to set at rest half the questions usually discussed in connection with this subject. Article 1, section 8 says: "The Congress shall have power * * * to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

It is settled law that when a power is granted to Congress by the Constitution, that power is exclusive. Therefore the only authority in the United States which can secure to authors the right to their books is Congress. No State can grant a copyright. The Executive on treaty-making power has no jurisdiction in the matter. If there ever were any common law of copyright in this country it was superseded and repealed by the adoption of the Constitution. But there was none; Chief-Justice MARSHALL early decided that the Copyright acts of Congress created a kind of property which had no existence apart from the acts. There is, therefore, no authority in this country but Congress which can deal with the subject at all.

Nor has Congress any power but that defined by the article above cited. It cannot recognize in authors an absolute right of property in their books, nor even grant them a permanent copyright, because it is restricted to securing them a right "for limited times." Congress cannot even legislate on the subject with any reference whatever to supposed "rights" of authors, for it is expressly limited to one object, "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts." That is to say, when Congress is asked to grant a copyright to authors, it has to inquire not whether authors have a right to the grant, but whether it will contribute to the diffusion of knowledge. The constitution will tolerate legislation, not for the benefit of authors as a class, but only for the benefit of the whole people. This is the practical test to which the Committee on the Library were bound to bring every bill that was laid before them.

A large number of schemes have been proposed to the Committee, each of them claiming to embody the real purpose of an international copyright; but they may all be considered under three heads. The first is "the Authors' bill," so called because the names of many of the most prominent authors in the country were used in its favor. This bill proposed simply to extend to every foreigner the right to secure a copyright in this country on the same terms with a native author, whenever his own country grants equal privileges to our citizens. Several minor modifications of this plan have been suggested, but it was found impossible to obtain for it, in any form, the support of practical men. There was no pretense of argument for it, save upon the irrelevant and false ground that foreign authors already have a "right" to reprints of their books, which Congress is morally bound to protect. On the other hand, the publishers showed that more than three-fourths of the book trade of this country now consists of reprints from British authors; and that if their copyrights were extended over this country the printing and publishing business would be substantially transferred to England. The home publishers who have contracts with the authors for their copyrights would publish their books for both countries, and three-fourths of the capital and labor now employed in the publishing trade in the United States would be suddenly deprived of occupation.

This objection was the one first brought forward, because it came directly from the pockets of a rich and important class of men, and it was at once fatal to the bill. There were many other objections to it, but they were not presented, this one being seen at once to make the adoption of such a bill utterly impracticable. Congress will never consent to destroy a large and important home trade, for the direct purpose of giving a monopoly to foreigners. Perceiving this, the advocates of "the Authors' bill" quietly awaited events. Next in order came the second class of bills, whose object is to grant the foreign author a copyright in this country, without driving away or destroying the domestic publishing trade. The first form of this presented, the old "Baldwin bill" of 1868, only required that the copyrighted book shall be manufactured in this country. But a small body of publishers from New-York modified the scheme and presented the "Appleton bill," which required that the foreign author's copyright shall be good only when held by an American publisher, and when the book in all its parts is wholly the product of the manufacturing industry of the United States. This bill was drawn with great ingenuity, embracing the most stringent and even prohibitory protection to paper-makers, printers, cloth-makers, type-founders, and publishers of the United States, in the hope of alluring all these classes to its support. But it proved a signal failure. It was overloaded with conditions and provisions for the benefit of a few great publishers, and offended the authors and their friends by almost disregarding their interests. Its authors were so eager to save certain large publishing houses from harm, at all hazards, that they forgot to put into it any condition of reciprocity whatever; and, as it was so restricted by its terms that even the British Government could not accept it under the provisions of their liberal acts for protecting foreign authors, it had no claim whatever to the name of an "international copyright."

Thus it became necessary to withdraw this bill also; and the self-styled and self-chosen representatives of "the authors" on one side, and of "the publishers" on the other, really representing not more than three inconspicuous authors and nine publishing houses, held a conference and made a compromise. The bill they agreed on was simple, extending copyright to foreign authors on condition that their Governments do the same to our authors; and on condition, also, that the books protected be manufactured in this country. They thus rid their project of a great many objectionable features, and made it the most plausible as well as the most earnestly supported scheme proposed at any time to the Committee. It was by this bill that most of the discussions before that body were suggested, but the friends of it failed to bring forward any substantial reasons why it would be an improvement over the present state of the law. They proved, indeed, that it would not, like "the Authors' bill," destroy most of our publishing trade; but no important argument in favor of passing it, rather than of doing nothing, was brought forward by them.

On the other hand, the arguments against this, as against every previous form of foreign copyright, accumulated rapidly, when it was studied. How could it promote the progress of knowledge to give to a small class of men a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of most of the new books issued? This question, which was constantly forgotten by the proposers of the several bills in their discussions upon the comparative merits of their schemes, kept recurring in the Committee, and no satisfactory answer was returned. One weak attempt, indeed, was made to show that under such a copyright some books would be republished here at a low price, which are now not republished at all. The only illustration offered was a book known as *Schellen's Spectrum Analysis*, of which a New-York publisher of the Appleton delegation remarked: "I would have published this at $6 a copy if I had the protection of such a law. But there is no such protection now, and the American people have to pay $12 for the foreign edition, or not get the book. Thus the American public lose an excellent work at a low price for want of an international copyright." Unfortunately for the argument, Mr. APPLETON, this gentleman's colleague, already had in preparation the very book in question, and has now announced it at $6 a copy.

Of course, the pretense that international copyright will not increase the price of books, is one which no intelligent man will undertake to support. Every book-buyer knows that even our own copyright books, which have to compete with reprints of English works of similar kinds, are, on the average, much dearer than the reprints; while in England, where the popular authors are almost all native citizens, and the competition is very slight, the price of copyright books is regularly from four to eight times as great as that of old standard books, whose copyright has run out, or of American reprints. It is not the amount paid to the author that makes the difference, but the monopoly granted to the publisher. The author may receive but a little; yet the publisher, having no competition to fear, will fix the price at which he will get most money. Let this profit on a given book be what he can get for it above $1 15 per copy; then, if he dreads competition, he may put it at $1 25, and rely on selling a vast number of copies to reimburse him. Let him sell 50,000 copies, and his profits will be $5,000. But if he has a copyright, and thinks he can sell 3,000 at $3, he will inevitably put the price up to that sum, because his profits will then be $1 85 per copy, or eleven per cent. more on the edition of 3,000 than they would be on the 50,000 at a lower price; not to mention the smaller amount of capital, labor and risk involved in the smaller enterprise. This shows why a copyright inevitably raises the price of a book so far as to reduce its circulation enormously, and why an international copyright would raise the price of books so as to imperil the growth of intelligence in the country. It would raise the price of reprints directly, as we have shown, and it would raise the price of American books in the same way, by removing the competition which now keeps them down, and by assimilating the customs of the trade here with those practiced in England.

To all this no answer was made that affected the argument, and it was felt by all persons concerned that "the Compromise bill" was shipwrecked. It was evident that any plan for promoting science and the useful arts by rewarding foreign authors must be free from the necessity of granting a monopoly to any one, if it was to find favor in Congress. Accordingly an entirely new suggestion was made by Senator SHERMAN, of the Committee. He proposed that, instead of a copyright or a monopoly, a simple percentage upon the value of all their books manufactured in this country be secured to foreign authors. We know that the Senator did not himself propose his bill as a favorite measure of his own, but simply as a suggestion, which might lead to some solution of the difficulty. He was not satisfied that this scheme is a good one, but that all others were bad.

In this conviction, as far as we can learn, all the Committee agreed with him. The question was reduced at last to this—whether it is desirable and practicable to secure to foreign authors a percentage on all sales of their books reprinted in this country. It was soon ascertained that, in the judgment of the trade, this could not be done with safety or certainty. The right to reprint, being open to all, would be exercised by honest men and by dishonest men, by rich men and by poor men. The honest men would return their sales truly; the others would beat them in competition by making false returns, or none. The rich publishers would pay the authors, but others would be too poor, or might fail. In almost every case, the sums involved would be too small to be worth a legal controversy. The Canadian law, which levies a percentage on books of English authors imported from the United States, for the benefit of their authors, was cited as an illustration of the impracticability of the plan. Nor has any satisfactory answer been found to these difficulties.

But most conclusive of all is the objection that this plan has no warrant in the Constitution. Congress may secure to authors, for a certain purpose, "the exclusive right to their writings," but cannot leave that right open to everybody, and then secure something else to the authors. Such an act would be a stretch of power beyond all the extravagant interpretations of the Constitution so much complained of.

It therefore appears that there is no means whatever yet discovered by which Congress can apply the copyright powers given it to the case of foreign authors. It is certain that it was never intended by the framers of that document to be so applied. One of the complaints of the early patriots against Great Britain was her oppression of our literature, and her taxation of our popular intelligence by her stringent copyright laws; and thus one of the objects and admirable results of our great War of Independence was the promotion of science and the useful arts by the abolition of the only "international copyright" ever yet enforced on this continent.

JUSTICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Booth's Theatre.

"THE FOOL'S REVENGE."

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is winding up a prosperous Winter engagement with his powerful and singularly-ingenious performance of *Bertuccio*, in TOM TAYLOR's romantic play of "The Fool's Revenge." That performance has been described more than once in these columns, at some length, and the public are very familiar with it. There is consequently no occasion for extended comment thereupon at this time. Somewhat melodramatic and abounding with certain histrionic devices whereof Mr. BOOTH has made himself a consummate master, "The Fool's Revenge" becomes in his hands a thrilling picture of idolizing love, of blistering irony, of agonized horror, and of terrible retribution. His audience are always deeply moved by Mr. BOOTH's *Bertuccio;* and the effort deserves no less a tribute. The mannerisms that are drawbacks to his embodiment of some other parts are certainly no hindrance to his success in this. One, indeed—the actor's habitual crouch—is even an advantage, since *Bertuccio* is a hunchback. It is also to be said that the angular action and defects of carriage that mar some of Mr. BOOTH's heroic delineations are for like reasons not inappropriate to the wretched jester. On the other hand, the culminative intensity, the volcanic passion that are among this tragedian's better characteristics have full scope in a drama full of strong situation and superlative climax. Mr. BOOTH was thrice called before the curtain on both Wednesday and Thursday nights, and hailed with boisterous plaudits. "The Fool's Revenge" is to be acted again to-night, and also on Saturday. To-morrow morning, at 1½ o'clock, the "Iron Chest" may be seen. On Monday Mr. BOOTH acts in Philadelphia, and Miss LECLERCQ begins an engagement at his theatre here in *Rosalind.*

Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

"WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE."

"Wives and Maids," as green-room custom styles Mrs. INCHBALD's comedy, was offered last night at the Fifth-avenue. The piece is one of the old-fashioned type that calls for old-fashioned acting. In this respect it might be supposed to be not so well adapted to the company at this house as some more modern comedies. Still, with three artists like Miss MORANT, Mr. GRIFFITHS and Mr. DAVIDGE in the cast, such a suggestion needs to be qualified. Mr. GRIFFITHS gave a fair notion of that stately gentleman of the old school, *Sir William Dorillon;* and the self-respect, the delicacy of feeling, and the paternal anguish, mingled with fretfulness and morbid pride called for by the text were ably depicted. Mr. DAVIDGE is very funny if not too refined in *Lord Priory;* and Miss MORANT is equal to all the exigencies of *Lady Mary Raffle.* We regret to be unable to say quite so much for the other ladies of the piece, who are not altogether up to the requirements of rather difficult characters. Mr. DALY's company is strong at some points, but not in ladies capable of high comedy. This is not an agreeable thing to say, but yet it is a thing that ought to be said. The fact exists, and it is pure folly to color or misrepresent it. That estimable and conscientious actor, Mr. HARKINS, is, moreover, ill-suited in *Bronzely.* He lacks sprightliness—the mercurial dash and polish proper to the part. If not to Mr. CRISP, *Bronzely* should have been assigned to Mr. LEWIS; and, *Sir William Dorillon* being disposed of in favor of a new-comer, Mr. HARKINS should have been spared from the cast. To-night, "The Provoked Husband" is to be acted here.

St. James' Theatre.

REVIVAL OF "MONALDI."

On Monday Mr. J. S. MACKAYE returned to his first love and reproduced "Monaldi." The houses have been very good, and "Monaldi," ultra-melodramatic and rhetorically meretricious as it is, pleases many better than the ambiguous sentiment of "Marriage." The latter play is to be given again next week, which is announced as the last of the season, and until then "Monaldi" will be acted nightly. Mr. MACKAYE acquits himself with greater ease as his experience widens, and Miss GRISWOLD warrants by her improvement our favorable auguries on her debut. To-night is devoted at the St. James' Theatre to the joint benefit of Mr. J. W. THORPE and Mr. C. W. BUTLER.

Italian Opera.

"AMLETO" AT THE ACADEMY.

"Amleto" will be produced at the Academy of Music this evening. A complete rehearsal of the work last night afforded unusually strong promise of a smooth and effective first representation; and the sale, three days since, of every seat in the house, offers still more positive assurance of an exceedingly numerous and brilliant audience.

The Dock Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday. J. S. BROWN, street-cleaning contractor, was ordered to raise the gunwales of his garbage scows, to prevent garbage falling into the slip.

The Auditing Committee reported the balance on hand Jan. 31, $103,369 62; receipts and interest on deposits to February, $72 657 53; total, $176,027 15; disbursements and amounts paid to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, $116,002 53; balance on hand, $60,024 62. This, Mr. WOOD said, had been increased by the amount received from the Controller, $50,000, so that the sum on hand is about $105,000 less several payments. He also stated that the Board is promised $200,000 more before the end of March, and they could not go on with their work before that was received.

A resolution was passed requesting Messrs. COFFEE, WILLIAMS and others to remove certain obstructions on the water-front on the North River, on or before April 1.

The Board then adjourned.

The Fatal Laughing-Gas Casualty.

A post-mortem examination of the remains of Mrs. ANN O'SHAUGHNESSY, whose sudden death occurred in the dentistry of J. B. NEWBROUGH, No. 128 West Thirty-fourth-street, after inhaling some nitrous oxide gas, and having seven teeth extracted, showed that most of the internal organs were healthy. The lungs were very much congested, and to this fact death was ascribed. The congestion was, in the opinion of several eminent medical men who were present during the autopsy, accelerated by the action of the gas which the deceased had inhaled, together with the extreme nervous and excited condition the woman was in at the time it was administered. The inquest in the case will be held by Coroner HERRMAN on Monday. A jury of medical men will be impaneled.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

The Recorder's Action Reviewed by Judge Daly—The Latter Retires from the Case.

The abrupt termination of the trial of Mayor HALL, as far as the case before Judge DALY is concerned, presents another extraordinary feature in the history of this case. For two days past Judge DALY has been engaged in listening to an argument in the question raised by the defense relative to the power to further extend the term of the Court, and on its conclusion on Wednesday he formally announced his intention of determining the point on Saturday morning. With this declaration it was supposed that when the Court assembled yesterday morning, nothing would be done but to discharge the jury formally, and there was hardly a person present save those in some way connected with the proceedings. But in the meantime the assertion made by the Recorder on Wednesday, that the continuance of the trial by Judge DALY would be illegal, was published, and the action of Judge DALY in the premises was the subject of conjecture. The matter was not long permitted to rest in doubt, for on the entrance of Judge DALY it was speedily ascertained that as far as he was concerned, the trial was practically brought to a close. He discharged the jury instanter, and in the brief address which is subjoined, withdrew from the case. His manner, during its delivery, was calm and dignified. The announcement appeared to occasion general regret. Thus the trial of the Mayor is indefinitely postponed, and it is impossible to say when so satisfactory conclusion will be reached.

The following is Judge DALY's decision in full:

Having, after the long and exhaustive discussion that has taken place, found the question it was to decide, in my opinion, exceedingly complicated and difficult, it was my intention, as stated yesterday, to have taken today and tomorrow for the careful and full examination of it, and to have rendered my decision on Saturday. I am, therefore, somewhat surprised to find by the newspapers that upon a motion made before him yesterday Recorder HACKETT has disposed of the whole question by deciding that the Court he is holding is regular, and that any further proceeding on my part would be illegal. Having in no way intruded myself into this Court, and finding that question submitted to me so promptly disposed of by the regular Judge of the Court, I must consider myself discharged from any further consideration of it, for if I should render the same decision on Saturday it would be unnecessary, and if I should decide otherwise the unseemly spectacle would be presented of a conflict of decision between the regular Judge of the Court and a Judge here temporarily. I have only one closing observation to make. If the language of the Recorder is correctly stated, he is reported to have said that although he had as a general rule a great respect for my opinion, he had made up his mind I was mistaken, in respect to which I have simply to say that I have not rendered or expressed any opinion, or given any intimation here or elsewhere of what my opinion would be.

The Recorder having assumed the responsibility of deciding that any further proceeding upon my part would be illegal and void, nothing remains but for me to discharge the jury and to withdraw from this Court.

From the evening papers of yesterday we quote the following:

The *Express* says: "Immediately after Judge DALY had rendered his decision an extraordinary scene was presented in Court. The eleven jurors who had been empaneled to try the Mayor left their seats and joined a group of Mr. HALL's friends, who had surrounded him for the purpose of congratulating him on the close of the trial in the Court of Common Pleas. The jurors assured the Mayor that they believed him innocent of any complicity with the City frauds, and they added that they would have rendered a verdict of acquittal on the evidence they had heard.

"Mr. HALL thanked them for the assurance they had given, and said he felt confident that no jury, after hearing all the evidence which those opposed to him might be able to offer, could conscientiously find him guilty."

The *Commercial*—"At the close of the case this morning, and as soon as the jury had been discharged, the eleven remaining jurors crowded around the Mayor, and, after greeting him cordially, congratulated him on the termination of the case, saying, at the same time, that they had, as yet, heard no evidence of any wrong-doing on his part, and they only regretted that, while they were glad to be released, the trial had not been carried forward to completion, so that they might have given him a verdict of acquittal. The Mayor was much affected at this unexpected action of the jurors."

The *Telegram*—"At the conclusion of Judge DALY's remarks, everybody in Court looked thunderstruck. The jury were thanked for their attendance and attention, and discharged. Mayor HALL was congratulated by some of the jurymen, who shook him warmly by the hand, and many of his friends."

The *Mail*—"After Judge DALY had rendered his decision in the famous trial of The People against Mayor HALL, today, declaring the sitting of the Court invalid, and discharging the jury, the unusual spectacle was presented of the eleven jurors, immediately upon quitting their seats in the jury-box, approaching the Mayor and congratulating him upon his temporary triumph, at the same time that they expressed their dissatisfaction that an opportunity had not been afforded them of recording their convictions that he is entirely innocent of the charges made against him. The Mayor seemed to be deeply affected by this unexpected manifestation of sympathy."

Trial of the Jersey City Police Commissioners.

The trials of the Jersey City Police Commissioners on the charge of malfeasance were continued in the Hudson County Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday, Judge BEDLE presiding. ROBERT P. DICKSON was first called, and testified as follows: I am Police Inspector; have been on the force since 1864; I sign all payrolls; signed those for the overdrawn payments by the direction of the Commissioners; I do not know what my regular salary is, as it has never been fixed by the present Board; I was directed to receive the subscriptions for political purposes, and did so, receiving about $3,000; I was directed to say to the officers that all contributions were entirely voluntary, and that they might contribute or not as they wished; some of the officers declined to contribute and their positions have not been affected thereby; these contributions have been customary heretofore; it was understood that the amounts advanced to the Captains, myself and others were to be repaid, and deductions for that purpose have been made from the pay-rolls of the last two months.

GEORGE WARRIN, clerk to the Board, testified: It has been the custom to draw warrants upon resolutions passed by the Board ordering requisitions for the total amount of salaries; the money was then placed to our order in the bank, and the officers paid with checks; a requisition for $15,000 was ordered for the first half of October; the requisition for the last half of the month was for $7,909 13; my salary has never been fixed by resolution; I have received $100 per month; at my request I had $50 advanced to me during the first half of November; I was to repay it in April; I have never paid any political assessment or contribution.

JOHN S. SCOTT, City Clerk, sworn: I have been accustomed to draw up and sign warrants upon presentation of the requisition of the Board; warrants are then signed by the Mayor and City Controller; I drew warrants for $15,000 in November and December.

CHARLES H. O'NEILL, Mayor, sworn: I identify my signature on the warrants; this is the customary method of drawing money in all the Boards, except the Board of Education, who have a separate Treasurer; I do not know of any over-payments; it is impossible for me to know whether the warrants are correct or not.

The City Treasurer and others then testified to the manner of drawing moneys as already shown.

THE DEFENSE.

The defense then placed E. M. PRITCHARD, President of the Board, on the stand. He testified as follows: Capt. BENSON first asked for an advance on his salry, I think, in September; he repeated his request two or three times, and desired an increase of salary, complaining that he could not make both ends meet; I examined the charter, and found the salaries of Captains fixed at $1,300, and that we could not increase them; other members of the Board also received appeals from the Captains, and we agreed to advance them $200, to be afterward deducted from their salaries.

At the conclusion of this evidence the Court adjourned.

The Police Monument Fund.

A correspondent having written to this journal that a "levy" was being made by the Police authorities to raise a monument fund, and that the amount previously raised had been placed on special deposit in the Bowling-Green Savings Bank where it still remained, a TIMES reporter was sent to investigate the matter, and the following facts were ascertained:

The Police Monument Fund Association was organized in 1868, JOHN A. KENNEDY, at that time Superintendent of Police, was elected President, and the Treasurer of the Board of Police was made *ex-officio* Treasurer of the Association, which was soon after incorporated. The trustees of the Cypress Hills Cemetery donated one plot of ground to the Association, which has for its object the burial of deceased members of the Police force. A fund amounting to $16,000 was collected by voluntary contributions almost exclusively among the Police force, some few citizens only contributing thereto. Of this money $2,480 was paid for twenty-four additional lots in the Cypress Hills Cemetery. A contract was made with MAURICE POWERS, the sculptor, for the construction of a statue to be erected during the present Spring in the centre of the Police burial plot. Four thousand dollars was advanced to Mr. POWERS, and nearly $1,000 was expended in fencing in the plot, leaving a balance, with accrued interest, amounting to $12,216 81 on special deposit in the Eighth National Bank, where it still remains. The failure of this bank in December last placed the officers of the Association in a quandary. The contract for the pedestal of the statue, consisting of a block of polished Quincy granite, to cost $7,000, had been made, and the stone was to be delivered in this City on the 1st of April, and the statue was approaching completion. There was no money in the hands of the Treasurer of the Association to meet the demands which would inevitably be made upon him. In this dilemma, Inspector DILKS, after consulting with the Police Commissioners and the Superintendent, determined to appeal to the generosity of the public. Books were furnished to the Captains of the various Precincts, and they were requested to collect subscriptions in aid of the Association. In each book the following certificate was written:

> This is to certify that Capt. —— is authorized to make collections in aid of the Police Department Fund. The money was raised by the members of the Police Department for the erection of a monument for deceased policemen, and placed in the Eighth National Bank on special deposit. The monument will be completed about the 1st of April next, and the bank having failed and the money lost, we respectfully appeal to the generosity of the citizens to aid us in our extremity. GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

The Captains were furthermore instructed to apply only to those whom they knew could afford to subscribe, and not to insist on any person putting his name on the books, but if any objection was made to at once withdraw, and to be particularly careful to avoid anything that might be construed into the appearance of a "levy." In this manner $10,000 has been collected, and the Association will be enabled thereby to meet all their obligations without taxing the members of the Police force.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Advertising of Lafayette-Place—Regulating the Speed of Railroad-Cars—Fixing the Salaries of the Officials.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, OTIS T. HALL, President, in the chair. Assistant Alderman HEALY introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the Harlem River to Manhattan-street, and Manhattan-street, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to North River, be paved with the Guidet improved stone pavement.

After a discussion, during which it was asserted by the Chairman that the property-owners on the line of the contemplated paving were opposed to the Guidet pavement and favored the Belgian, the resolution was laid over.

Assistant Alderman CONOR then moved that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to rescind the order for advertising the extension of Lafayette-place, from Great Jones to Bleecker-street.

In support of his motion, Mr. CONOR stated that a number of newspapers had published notices in relation to the proposed extension since the time when the Common Council had annulled the ordinance for that purpose. This was a useless expenditure of public money, an expense of $124 per day being incurred.

The motion was passed by a unanimous vote.

Assistant Alderman SCHWARTZ then offered the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed on the minutes:

Resolved, That the Corporation ordinance passed 1866, section 6, which reads, "No such carriage or vehicle shall be drawn or propelled at a greater speed than at the rate of five miles an hour, in any street of said City below Fourteenth-street," be amended to read:

"That no engine or railroad-cars of any description be run at a greater speed than five miles an hour on the New-York and Harlem or Fourth-avenue Railroad, south of Harlem River, excepting that portion between Seventy-ninth-street and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street."

Assistant Alderman FOLEY then moved that the Controller be requested to pay the several clerks and attachés of this Board salaries as follows:

Clerk	$4,000
Deputy Clerk	2,000
First Assistant Clerk	1,600
Second Assistant Clerk	1,600
Third Assistant Clerk	1,600
Index Clerk	1,600
Engrossing Clerk	1,600
General Clerk	1,600
Sergeant-at-Arms	1,600
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	1,600
Doorkeeper	1,600
Messenger	1,600
Reader	1,600
Messenger to President	800

The motion was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

The Heath Perjury Case—The Testimony Yesterday.

The examination in the Heath perjury case was continued at Jefferson Market yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND for the accused.

JOSEPH F. YOUNG was cross-examined by Mr. TOWNSEND, and testified that WM. WOODWARD and himself agreed to jointly operate in Reading Railroad stock, with HEATH & Co. as their brokers; STEPHEN V. WHITE (the complainant) joined in the pool afterward; at that time they had $38,000 to their credit, which was divided between WOODWARD and witness; on the 15th of July, 1870, he failed, and notified WHITE and WOODWARD and HEATH & Co. to that effect; he stated to WHITE and WOODWARD that there were over 11,000 shares of Reading on HEATH & Co.'s books; at WHITE's suggestion he signed a paper giving the benefit of the short interest to the pool; some time afterward he had a conversation in the office of MARTIN & SMITH with HEATH, and QUINCEY, his partner, in which he stated that as WOODWARD, WHITE and he were operating the pool jointly, they were jointly liable to HEATH & Co. for all the loss; when HEATH & Co. brought the suit for $100,000 loss on the Reading stock against WHITE, WOODWARD and witness, he did not think there was any defense, as they were all jointly responsible; WHITE advised him to employ Mr. BIRD, his own counsel; and BIRD was employed and given a check for his fee drawn on D. ROSA & TILLMAN; in January, 1871, had an account with CAPERON & STRONG, brokers, and placed in their hands $12,000 for margin; got the money from WOODWARD and WHITE; in the latter part of that month he failed; before his failure he gave orders to a number of brokers to purchase about $2,000,000 worth of Reading stock; some of them were given the day; he was not able to take up the stocks, and four firms bursted that had purchased for him; their names were HENRY HOOPER, H. H. TRUEMAN, W. H. SMALLY and A. J. FIELD. The examination was then adjourned till Tuesday.

The Oil War—The Railroad Men and Producers.

The allusion in a morning paper yesterday to a movement toward a compromise among the oil men appears to be unfounded. Nothing can or will be done until Tuesday next, when the conference between the Committee from the oil regions of Pennsylvania and the representatives of the Erie, Pennsylvania Central and New-York Central Railroads will take place. Should that end in the railroads promising to annul their contracts with the South Improvement Company, or grant the same terms to the oil producers, shippers, refiners, &c., as there is every reason to hope, the whole matter will be amicably adjusted. Should the railroad companies refuse to accede, however, the Pennsylvania producers will make a determined fight. Mr. PATTERSON, the Chairman of their Committee, in a conversation on Wednesday, before he left town, said that it is a violation of the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to make any such arrangement as the contract with the South Improvement Company for a reduced rate of freight, and, although this breach of the law has been "winked at," the oil producers could annul the contract at law. The feeling in the oil regions is very determined, and not a gallon of oil has yet been allowed to be forwarded by the South Improvement Company. Mr. PATTERSON said that a universal decision has been expressed not to sell a drop of oil to the Company's agents, although there are about 70,000 barrels in the hands of the producers and the tanks are all full.

Personal.

Chas. H. Miller, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, with Vice-Ambassador J. H. Ito and Commissioners Nakayama and Outsuma, and four Japanese officers, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge Wm. Ingham, of Little Falls, and Judge J. E. Conant, of Elizabeth, are at the Sturtevant House. Congressman Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. Nathaniel Paige and Hon. J. M. Van Buskirk, of Washington, and Col. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Cerna, of Guatemala, is at the Grand Hotel. Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is at the New-York Hotel. Ex-Gov. J. M. Bowen, of Idaho, and Gen. J. B. Carr, of Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore Mullaney, of the United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel. Judge C. D. Pace, of Georgia, and Hon. Samuel B. Preston, of Pennsylvania, are at Earle's Hotel. Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, and Hon. A. P. Damon, of Boston, are at the St. James Hotel. Rear-Admiral Polo de Barnabe, late Commander of the Spanish fleet in South American waters, is at the Clarendon Hotel; he is on the way to Washington, having been appointed Spanish Minister to the United States, in place of Señor M. Lopez Roberts.

Caution to the Public.

AUGUSTUS ST. CLAIR, the reporter who gave false evidence, as we are prepared to prove, before the Insurance Investigating Committee, is in possession of a TIMES reporter's badge, (the property of this establishment,) and some office envelopes, which he had not the honesty to return. He probably intends using them as vouchers for his continued connection with this journal. Editors throughout the State are hereby cautioned against receiving from this man any communication or statement on the faith of his pretended connection with this journal, on which he never had employment except as an occasional reporter. Members of the Legislature are also informed that this man ST. CLAIR is using their official envelopes for his own purpose, several having been received at this and other newspaper offices in the City.

The Storms on the Atlantic—Steamers Overdue.

The steamer *City of Paris* arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing 757 emigrants to Castle Garden. She left on the 7th inst., and has had a very stormy and dangerous passage. Her officers confirm the reports already received of terrible storms on the Atlantic. The following steamers are now overdue and expected hourly: The *Holland,* which left on the 6th; *America,* which left on the 5th; *Europa,* 9th; *Humboldt,* 5th; *Minnesota,* 6th.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Municipal Reform in Elizabeth—Exciting Railroad Struggle in the House—The New-Jersey Dead at Antietam—Jersey City Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 21, 1872.

One of the most important bills of the session, relating to the City of Elizabeth, passed the Senate this morning. It places the control of the finances of that city with a Controller and Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and takes the purse-strings out of the hands of a "Ring" of local politicians of the Tammany stripe, who have loaded the City with an enormous debt and debauched every department of the municipal government. The bill passed the House after the severest and most exciting contest of the session, and has been delayed on various pretexts in the Senate until today, when every Republican being in his seat, it was passed by a strict party vote. Every Democrat voted against the proposed reform.

A RAILROAD EXCITEMENT.

In the House today an attempt was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad of New-Jersey was yesterday passed. A protracted skirmish ensued, a call of the House being among other things ordered, and the Sergeant-at-arms dispatched for absentees. Finally, a vote being reached, the motion to reconsider was lost, 28 to 27; a majority of the whole House, 31, being required. The announcement of the result was received with applause in the galleries. This is the only instance during the present session in which any bill in opposition to the present through road between New-York and Philadelphia has passed either House, and the result has very naturally occasioned a good deal of excitement. It is now said that the friends of the bill have "fixed" the Senate, and that its passage is confidently anticipated by them. Its opponents, however, are equally confident, and an animated contest may be reasonably looked for.

NEW-JERSEY DEAD AT ANTIETAM.

A communication received from the Governor, today, states that the sum of $2,900 has been expended in reburying the New-Jersey dead in Antietam Cemetery, and suggesting that an appropriation be made for the purpose of erecting a monument in their honor. A bill for the purpose indicated was subsequently introduced by Gen. CARSE.

JERSEY CITY REFORMS.

The Senate today indefinitely postponed a bill to increase the Police force of Jersey City—one of the measures of the Ring now governing that city. Mr. WILLIAMS, Republican, took strong ground in favor of a radical modification of the existing city charter, saying that the condition of the municipality was in every respect pitiable, and deserving of instant attention on the part of the Legislature. It is said that several Republican Senators will vote for the bill to abolish the present Commissions, and make the Boards hereafter elective.

THE LATE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation of the New-Jersey Central and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad has already got into the Legislature—the bill increasing the capital of the Central having today been amended in the House so as to allow the Newark and New-York Road (owned by the Central) to connect with the Morris and Essex (operated by the Delaware and Lackawanna) on the Hackensack Meadows, and also near Milburn, six miles west of Newark. If this latter connection is made, the Newark and New-York Road will be extended through the very heart of Newark, and will become a main outlet of the travel on the Delaware and Lackawanna—the present Morris and Essex route between Newark and Hoboken being probably abandoned, except for way travel and for the transportation of coal. The bill, as ordered to a third reading, makes no provision for the payment of back taxes alleged to be due from the Central Company to the State.

EDUCATION AND REFORM.

In the House, today, a bill was introduced to establish a home for friendless children in Newark. In the Senate, the bill to appropriate $20,000 to the State Reform School for Boys, and $15,000 to the Normal School, were passed; also, a bill to loan money from the school funds to districts desiring to erect school-houses.

The Case of "Dutch Heinrich."

HENRY NEUMAN, alias "Dutch Heinrich," was arranged yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on the charge of stealing bonds. The Assistant District-Attorney moved that the indictment found against the prisoner on the 12th of March last, for grand larceny, be superseded by a new one, and the prisoner be required to plead to it. Prisoner's counsel asked that time be allowed them to put in a special plea. The motion was granted.

The Death in a Dentist's Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I deem it due to the public, as also to those using the nitrous oxide gas, that I should state the following facts: A Mrs. O'SHAUGHNESSY went to the office of Dr. NEWBROUGH, in Thirty-fourth-street, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of having eight teeth extracted. From the testimony of Dr. NEWBROUGH and his assistants the woman was in a state of great nervous excitement—not an uncommon occurrence—and Dr. NEWBROUGH advised her to take the laughing-gas. He drew a bag holding six gallons, and when the woman had inhaled two breaths—not enough to experience the slightest apparent effect—she pushed it from her mouth. She was as much afraid of the gas as the pain. She tried the gas twice, more, a mere breath each time, and then pushed it away. Dr. NEWBROUGH then expressed a willingness to extract the teeth without the gas; but on seeing the instruments, she decided in favor of the gas. A fresh bag was drawn; but on applying it, it was pushed away, as before, after inhaling one or two breaths. The women then decided to have the teeth drawn without the gas, and bracing herself, she threw back her head, and Dr. NEWBROUGH commenced. After the seventh tooth was drawn, she fainted. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and all possible restoratives applied, but in vain. It is very possible that before she could be raised forward some blood may have entered the *trachea,* which would interrupt any slight effort to breathe.

The public will note the fact that when the teeth were drawn the patient *was not under the influence of the gas,* that, in the brief trials she had attempted, only one or two breaths at a time, not the slightest appreciable effect had been produced.

It is my firm conviction that if the woman had breathed the gas properly and been put into sound sleep, she would have experienced no pain, no shock to the nervous system, *and would have been a live and well woman today!* The gas gives *life* rather than *death.* No one who is nervous and excitable should have teeth drawn without the gas. It is just the agent to render the nerves insensible and prevent a shock to the system. Patients have died before this from having teeth extracted without any anaesthetic. I have given the gas to over *fifty-six thousand* patients during the past nine years, hundreds of whom, (I have no doubt,) were as nervous and excitable as this woman, and I have not had a single case of injury from its effects. *There has never been a death from laughing-gas.*

G. Q. COLTON.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1872.—*Advertisement.*

Elias Again Arrested.

The immense sale of the watches of the Geneva Company, at No. 763 Broadway, has injured to a great extent the business of the leading jewelers of New-York. When solid gold watches are sold for $15 and silver watches as low as $4 80, people very naturally prefer to buy at that price, to paying $75 or $300 for the same article. Several attempts have been made by the great houses of this City to close up the concern, and all have hitherto failed. The store on Broadway has been constantly thronged, and business has been steadily on the increase.

The jewelers of the City finally formed a combination to crush this Company. They enlisted in the case the *Tribune,* a paper in which the Geneva Company do not advertise, believing that its circulation is too small to warrant such an investment. The conspiracy came to an issue yesterday, when Mr. ELIAS, the manager of the American agency, was arrested. It was supposed that this system of persecution would close up the business, or at least ruin it with the public.

The effect, however, has been just the contrary to that imagined. At no time since the opening have the sales been greater than on yesterday, when the *Tribune* heralded the arrest in a column of false assertions. Thousands of men who have purchased the Geneva watches profess themselves thoroughly satisfied, and indignantly protest against this conspiracy of aristocratic jewelers, to prevent poor people from securing a good watch at a reasonable price.

The Geneva Company, so far from closing business, propose offering for sale on Monday next a half million dollars worth of diamonds at the same proportional rates as the watches.—*Advertisement.*

To the Public.

The business of the "Fire Relief Concert" is transferred to the "National Benefit," for the needy families of our soldiers and sailors. In the latter are four entertainments, and an increase of fifty per cent. in the amount to be distributed to ticket holders. All tickets sold for the "Fire Relief" are good for the "National Benefit," which will in a day or two be fully advertised in this paper.

NELSON CROSS, Chairman,
—*Advertisement.* No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION have given the gas to over 56,000 patients without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Removal.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, March 24, will present sundry features of special interest.

Among these will be found a paper on MASTODONS, apropos of the gigantic specimen newly discovered in Orange County. Some curious Indian and negro folk-lore in relating to fossil bones will be related, and the subject generally will be treated in a manner equally instructive and interesting.

A sketch from life on the internal economy and curious aspects of the MODERN WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT will be found exceedingly amusing. The phases of water-cure society around the baths and in the evening meetings in the parlors will be graphically portrayed, and the various humors and eccentricities common to patients will receive adequate justice.

PALM SUNDAY—its ancient and modern observance, its legends and its religious significance, will form the subject of a seasonable article.

In another sketch will be found a humorous description of a RIDE IN A NIGHT-CAR. Some of the queer characters who may be encountered in the early morning hours on a street-car will be introduced to the reader. Novel theories about music, society and public affairs will be found freely ventilated, and other amusing features of the journey will be fully detailed.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Neuril" has only to be Tried to be Appreciated. No person suffering from the terrible disease, neuralgia, should be without a bottle. Try it and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, billiard-rooms, hotels, restaurants, &c.

Spring is Coming.—Ladies and gents, if you wish boots and shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., Union-square.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats $7.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—On Thursday, March 21, suddenly, at his residence, No. 327 Madison-av., FRANCIS M. BABCOCK, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRADLEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 19, at 1½ P. M., MARY L., wife of Saulesbury L. Bradley, and eldest daughter of Samuel Love, of scarlatina, after confinement.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 41 West 56th-st., on Friday, March 22, at 1 P. M.

CAMMANN.—On Wednesday, March 20, JANE, widow of Frederick Cammann.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, from Grace Church, White Plains. Carriages will meet the 2½ o'clock train from 42d-st.

EARLE.—After a short illness, Mrs. HENRIETTA EARLE, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. P. A. Whitfield, No. 61 7th-st., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GOMPERTS.—On Wednesday, March 20, MARY A., widow of the late Benj. Gomperts, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services to take place at her late residence, No. 111 West 23d-st., at 1 P. M., Friday, March 22. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California and New-London papers please copy.

HAYTER.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, HANNAH E., widow of the late Rev. Richard Hayter, in the 71st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, Samuel G. Hayter, No. 222 East 122d-st., at 2 P. M., on Friday.

KELTY.—On Wednesday, March 20, FRANCIS HAGADORN, youngest son of Gibbons L. and Mary Kelty, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 250 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

KIRBY.—At Englewood, N. J., morning of 21st inst., MARY JANE, wife of Edgar Kirby.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KERR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, 20th inst., ROBERT H. KERR, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 206 Wilson-st., on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

LAW.—In Williamsburg, Long Island, March 19, 1872, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, HERVEY G. LAW, aged 48 years.

Funeral service at his late residence, No. 215 South 9th-st., on this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—On Thursday morning, March 21, after a short illness, JOHN MOORE, of New-York, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends and also those of his brother-in-law, John J. Studwell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, March 23, at 11 o'clock, from No. 24 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

MESEROLE.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 20, MARY GARNETT, infant daughter of Nicholas W. and Kate C. Meserole, aged 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the grandfather, Garnett B. Adrain, at New-Brunswick, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MCCORKINDALE.—In Brooklyn, March 21, Mrs. ISABELLA MCCORKINDALE, widow of the late Archibald McCorkindale, formerly of Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, in the 51st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 19 Park-place, (near Flatbush-av.,) Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 23, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Yonkers, N. Y., and Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

MCBEAN.—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, Thursday, March 21, MARY, wife of Lachlan McBean.

Funeral, Saturday, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence. Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, at 12½ and 2 o'clock P. M.

MERRITT.—On Wednesday, March 20, after a short illness, MARGARET MERRITT, daughter of the late Michael Merritt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 212 East 35th-st., without further invitation.

MORRIS.—Thursday, March 21, VAN BUREN, infant son of Ellen J. and Stuyvesant F. Morris.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, March 19, after a short illness, SARAH M., youngest daughter of E. D. and M. M. Ogden.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 134 West 37th-st., on Friday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PENDEXTER.—On Thursday evening, 21st inst., FREDERICK O. PENDEXTER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POLHEMUS.—On Thursday evening, HARVEY B. POLHEMUS, son of Abraham Polhemus, Sen.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROACH.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, March 20, SAMUEL GRAY SOUTHMAYD, son of Peter R. and Francis H. Roach, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Friday, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Train via Central Railroad of New-Jersey from foot of Liberty-st., at 2 o'clock.

REQUA.—On Wednesday evening, 20th inst., HANNAH B., wife of J. Wesley Requa, aged 29 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 60 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, Sunday, March 24, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

STARR.—At Breaux Bridge, La., 18th inst., CHAS. A. STARR, formerly of this City.

STORY.—At Mentone, France, March 12, JAMES P. STORY, aged 27 years.

☞ St. Louis and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

SMITH.—Thursday, March 21, EMILY M. SMITH, wife of Albert Smith, M. D., of New-Rochelle.

WILCOMB.—At No. 27 West 27th-st., on Wednesday, March 20, ANITA, youngest daughter of the late John Wilcomb, formerly of Flushing, Long Island.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., north-east corner of 45th-st., on Friday, March 22, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL, 1872.

CONTENTS:

THE CITY OF THE LITTLE MONK.—(Second Paper.)

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Wilhelm von Kaulbach.—Piloty.—David Neal.—Old Pinakothek.—New Pinakothek.—The Glyptothek.—The Propyläen Gateway.—Roman Saloon, Glyptothek.—Ceres, in the Glyptothek.—Max Emanuel Ainmüller, after a Picture by David Neal.—Ruhmeshalle.—Schwanthaler's Head of Bavaria.—Schwanthaler's Statue of Goethe.—Baron Leibig.—Surgeon-General Nussbaum.—Dr. Von Döllinger.—Paul Heyse.—Herr Lang, Chief Comedian in Munich.—Louis II. of Bavaria.—Richard Wagner.—Fräulein Mallerin, as Elizabeth, in Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

A MONUMENT.

THE MOUNTAINS. ILLUSTRATED BY PORTE CRAYON.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Stage-driver.—Prue Primrose.—The Mountain Barn.—Two Countrymen Meeting at Cross-roads.—The Ice Mountain.—Peach-and-Honey.—Taking an Altitude.—The Colonel.—Moorfield Valley.—The Van of Civilization.—Cassy.—The Peacock.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, PAST AND PRESENT—(Second Paper.)

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Constitution.—Demologos, Side View.—Gun Deck of Demologos.—Midship Section of Demologos.—Paddle Frigate.—Screw Frigate.—Duke of Wellington, Screw Line-of-Battle Ship, 131 Guns.—Iron-clad floating Battery employed by the French in the Crimea.—The Great Eastern.—The Royal Oak.—The Warrior, Iron-clad.—The Minotaur.—The Solferino.—The St. Louis.—Plans of the Monitor.—The Tennessee.—The Inconstant.

THE STORY OF TAMMANY.—I. How it was Made a Political Power.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Tammany Hall.—Old Washington Hall, Federal Head-Quarters.—First Tammany Hall, erected 1811.—Tammany Hall, 1860.—Aaron Burr.—Morgan Lewis.—George Clinton.

THE BREAD-CRUMB ARTIST.

THE SOCIAL PALACE AT GUISE.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—General Plan of the Familistère.—The Familistère or Social Palace at Guise, France.—Transverse Section of the Central Portion of the Familistère.—Plan of the Apartments and Public Passages of the Central Portion of the Familistère.—Interior of the Pouponnat and Nursery.—The Festival of Labor; Distribution of Prizes in the Central Court of the Familistère.—Exterior View of the Nursery and Pouponnat.—A View of the Theatre and the Schools taken from the chief [illegible] entrance of the Familistère.

DOES HE LOVE ME?

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Gen. Damarin's Return Home.—"While out of the same Darkness emerged a tall Man."

AUNT'S NEW HOUSE.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

With a Portrait.

THE ANSWER. FROM THE GERMAN OF GEIBEL.

THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANPERE. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Head-Piece.—"Her Aunt stood for a Moment looking at her."—"Adrian Urmand entered the Room."

LITTLE MARTIN CRAGHAN. By ZABEL BARNES BUDDINGTON.

With an Illustration.

MUSIC, EMOTION AND MORALS.

THE LAST OF THE DE LAUNAYS.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.

EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

The April number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE offers novel and unusual attractions. It contains sixteen articles, covering the greatest variety of subjects, and ten of these are illustrated, the number altogether containing over seventy-five engravings.

MONCURE D. CONWAY contributes a second paper on Munich, introducing the reader to the rich art treasures of that city, and profusely illustrated.

Under the title of "The Mountains," PORTE CRAYON commences a series of sketches of Southern life, illustrated with engravings from the author's own drawings.

RUFUS HOME, in "The Story of Tammany," (illustrated,) contributes a very timely and interesting paper, tracing the origin and development of the Tammany Society, and its connection with the political history of the State and the nation.

Under the title of "The Social Palace at Guise," EDWARD HOWLAND gives a very minute and interesting account of M. Godin's Familistère—the most practical and successful attempt which has yet been made to effect a union between the interests of labor and those of capital.

"A Good Investment," by WILLIAM J. FLAGG, and ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S "The Golden Lion of Granpère,"—both illustrated—are continued; and, besides these, the number contains three excellent short stories.

MRS. BUDDINGTON'S poem, "Little Martin Craghan," illustrated by SOL. EYTINGE, Jr., in the most beautiful and touching way, draws our attention to the fearful risks of life to which the cupidity of monopolists expose the operators in coal mines.

The five Editorial Departments are unusually full and interesting.

Among the attractive features promised for the following numbers are a series of illustrated papers on California, by CHARLES NORDHOFF, to be commenced in the May number; a new serial story, by Miss THACKERAY, to begin in the same number; and a series of papers on the Republican Movement in Europe, from the pen of Don EMILIO CASTELAR, the eminent Spanish statesman, to be commenced in the June number.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY AND BAZAR.

MAGAZINE, one copy for one year..........$4 00
WEEKLY, one copy for one year.......... 4 00
BAZAR, one copy for one year.......... 4 00

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, $10; or any two for $7.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

READY THIS WEEK—TRUE AS STEEL, by MARION HARLAND.

DR. CUMMING'S GREAT WORK.
THE SEVENTH VIAL is ready this week. Price, $2. Also, new editions of GREAT TRIBULATION, GREAT PREPARATION and GREAT CONSUMMATION by the same author.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

TRUE AS STEEL—ONE OF THE BEST novels ever written by MARION HARLAND.

THE LITERARY SENSATION—MARION HARLAND'S new novel, TRUE AS STEEL.

THE NOVEL OF THE SEASON—TRUE AS STEEL, by MARION HARLAND.

POLE ON WHIST.
A remarkable new book on the game of whist. Just published. Price, $1.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL, TRUE AS STEEL, out this week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES BERDELL MORTGAGE, NO. 40 STATE-ST., BOSTON, March 19, 1872.

The attention of the Trustees has been called to the following advertisement, which appeared in the New-York *Tribune* yesterday, 18th inst.:

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Take Notice:—That the trustees of the Berdell Mortgage, by order heretofore duly made and entered herein in the Supreme Courts of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New-York, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Court-house, in the City of Boston, all the property, franchises, right of way, road-beds, depots, rolling stock, work-shops and all and singular, the property and effects pertaining to said corporation. By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. W. PARKE, CLERK.

The above notice is an impudent forgery. We have no knowledge whatever of J. W. PARKE, by whom it purports to be signed.

WM. T. HART,
GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT, } Trustees.
CHAS. P. CLARK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Whole Tickets, $80; one-twentieth part, $4. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685 Post-office, New-York.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS *Scientific American,* 37 Park-row, N.Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE VIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—All Republicans residing in the district are invited to become members of this Association. Meetings of the Committee on Admissions will be held at No. 86 6th-av. on every FRIDAY EVENING of this month from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., to receive the names of those desirous of accepting this invitation.

G. W. CLARKE, President.

WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the attendance at the Exchange yesterday, March 21, was large, the sales projected, with one or two exceptions, did not meet with the success which the merits of the property offered should have commanded, and the market was much duller than of late. The following is a review of the day's business.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executors of TARRANT PUTNAM, deceased, sold a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of East Thirty-seventh-street, between Lexington and Park avenues, and known as No. 120, for $26,600; purchaser, JOHN D. HEWLETT. The same firm also offered, at public auction, the valuable property located at Mott Haven, Westchester County, heretofore referred to at length, comprising some 300 lots, most of them fronting on the canal docks at that place. This sale should have been attended with the most favorable results, as the real estate offered is intrinsically very valuable, but the bidding upon the lots was weak, and after disposing of about fifty of the number, the auctioneers withdrew the balance. Details in regard to the lots sold, with prices realized and names of purchasers, will be found below. In reference to the prices, it may be stated that better figures have been obtained by private contract than were, in any instance, offered yesterday. The auction, however, cannot fail to have one good effect, for the property having been so well advertised, it will thus draw to it more prominently the attention of investors.

ALLEN & BROWN, by order of the executors of JAMES DUSENBURY, deceased, disposed of two brick stores and lots situate on the north-west corner of Prince and Wooster streets, known as Nos. 127 and 129 Prince-street, for $40,800. The property was sold in one parcel, and the purchaser was C. G. SHAW. The same auctioneers, by order of the executors of the same estate, also sold the premises known as No. 141 Wooster-street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, embracing a three-story brick store, dwelling and lot, for $17,000. Purchasers, M. and S. STERNBERGER.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, sold a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, (latter 16 by 100.5,) situate on the south side of East Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, for $16,800; purchaser, JOHN J. BRADLEY. Also, at another legal sale, under the direction of the same referee, a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, (latter 16 by 98.6,) on the north side of East Thirty-third-street, between First and Second avenues, known as No. 317, for $9,200; purchaser, J. H. WINGATE. The sale of Brooklyn lots by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., announced in this column on Monday for yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday of next week.

M. A. J. LYNCH, at public auction, sold a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 4 Lewis-street, between Grand and Broome streets, renting for $900 per year, for $9,700; purchaser, A. BASH. Mr. LYNCH also offered at auction a plot of ground containing over five City lots, location on the north side of East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, with water front on the East River, which was nominally sold for $28,000, and in addition four building lots on One Hundred and Twentieth-street, adjoining, which were also nominally sold for $3,300 apiece. A dwelling-house with four lots, adjoining, also advertised for sale, was not offered.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., offered at public auction a four-story English-basement, brown-stone house and lot known as No. 238 West Fourteenth-street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and a three-story and basement, high-stoop brick house and lot known as No. 440 West Thirty-fourth-street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, neither of which were sold, however, although bids to the amount of $26,000 were received for the first-named property.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., taking all things into consideration, conducted the most successful auctions of the day, disposing of quite a large amount of Brooklyn real estate and an extensive list of Williamsburg lots, full particulars in relation to which, with names of buyers, are appended in the summary. Six Brooklyn lots, however, noticed for sale, located respectively on Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, near Fifth and Sixth avenues, were not offered, and for the following improved Brooklyn property bids as follows were received, but the realty not sold. For two-story dwelling and lot No. 276 Pacific-street, between Clinton and Court streets, $8,000 bid, and for three two-story and basement frame houses and lots, known as Nos. 72, 76 and 78 Chestnut-street, between Evergreen and Central avenues, $2,900, $2,600 and $2,450 respectively bid.

No other public business than that above noticed was transacted yesterday, and on the street the day was unmarked by any feature of interest. For today no auctions are announced.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, March 21.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 4-story h. s. brown-stone h. and l., No. 120 East 37th-st., s. s. between Lexington and Park avs., lot 20x98.9 .... $26,600

By Allen & Brown.

1 3-story attic and basement brick h.; 1 2-story attic and basement brick h., and 2 lots, Nos. 127 and 129 Prince-st., n. w. corner of Wooster-st., lots together 40x71.3, sold in one parcel........ 40,800

1 3-story brick h. and l., No. 141 Wooster-st., w. s., between Prince and Houston sts., lot 25x100 17,000

By A. J. Bleecker Son & Co.

1 4-story h. s. brown-stone h. and l., s. s. of East 45th-st., 158.4 ft. w. of Lexington-av., lot 16x 100.5.......... 16,800

1 3-story h. s. brick h. and l., No. 317 East 33d-st., n. s., 211 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 16x98.9.......... 9,200

By M. A. J. Lynch.

three-story and basement high-stoop brick h. and l., No. 4 Lewis-st., e. s., between Grand and Broome sts., lot 20x40.......... $9,700

MOTT HAVEN, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot, No. 1, n. s. 135th-st., 75 ft. w. of College-av., with front on canal, 25x100; J. W. Firth, purchaser.......... $2,500

6 lots, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, w. s. College-av., and front on canal, 100 ft. n. of 135th-st., each 25x100; same purchaser as above, $2,500 each.. 15,000

1 lot, No. 14, w. s. College-av., and front on canal, 400 ft. s. of 138th-st., 25x100; ——, purchaser... 2,600

5 lots, Nos. 15 to 19, w. s. College-av. and front on canal, 275 ft. s. of 138th-st., adjoining above, each some size; B. A. Lyon, purchaser, $2,500 each.......... 12,500

2 lots, Nos. 20 and 21, w. s. College-av., and front on canal, 225 ft. s. of 138th-st., adjoining above, each same size; J. F. Allen, purchaser, $2,550 each.......... 5,100

2 lots, Nos. 22 and 23, n. s. College-av., and front on canal, 75 ft. s. of 138th-st., adjoining above, each same size; E. Peet, purchaser, $2,550 each.......... $5,100

4 lots, Nos. 27 to 30, s. w. corner of College-av. and 138th-st., with frame market building on same, lots each 25x100; L. Topplitz, purchaser, $3,250 each.......... 13,000

4 lots, Nos. 214 to 217, n. s. of 138th-st., 24 ft. e. of Railroad-av., each 25x100; B. Marx, purchaser, $2,025 each.......... 8,100

4 lots, Nos. 209 to 213, n. s. of 138th-st., adjoining above, each same size; same buyer, $2,150 each 8,600

3 lots, Nos. 39 to 41, w. s. of College-av., and front on canal, 205 ft. n. of 138th-st., each 25x104; E. Peet, purchaser, $1,800 each.......... 5,400

2 lots, Nos. 50 and 51, w. s. of Rider-av., and front on canal, 475 ft. n. of 138th-st.; same size as above; same buyer, $1,000 each.......... 2,000

2 lots, Nos. 186 and 189, e. s. of Railroad-av., and 2 lots in rear, Nos. 187 and 188, which fronts on canal, each 25x112; J. H. Farrell, purchaser, $2,100 each.......... 8,400

2 lots, Nos. 182 and 185, e. s. Railroad-av., and 2 lots in rear, Nos. 183 and 184, adjoining above, same size; same buyer, $1,700 each.......... 6,800

3 lots, Nos. 177, 178 and 181, e. s. Railroad-av., and 3 lots in rear, Nos. 176, 179 and 180, adjoining above, same size; Mr. Sands, purchaser, $1,550 each.......... 9,300

2 lots, Nos. 270 and 271, n. s. 144th-st., 125 ft. e. Railroad-av., each 25x19.7; E. Peet, purchaser, $1,200 each.......... 2,400

2 lots, Nos. 272 and 273, n. s. 144th-st., 175 ft. e. Railroad-av., adjoining above, each same size; G. Dunn, purchaser, $1,175 each.......... 2,350

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 3-story brick h. and l., No. 15 Union-st., between VanBuren-st. and Hamilton-av., lot 21.3 x97; Wm. B. Sarson, purchaser.......... $7,900

1 2-story and basement frame h. and l., No. 683 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., lot 25x75; Wm. Flynn, purchaser.......... 1,956

1 plot, fronting on Gowanus Canal, w. s. of Douglass-st., 100x200; Dr. Goldmark, purchaser.......... 19,600

WILLIAMSBURG.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 frame h. and l., corner Ewen and Newton sts., lot 14x110; John Morrissey, purchaser.......... $550

1 gore lot, junction Union-av. and North 8th-st., 61.7x12.6x68x64.11; W. Sarson, purchaser.......... 1,850

2 lots, n. s. North 8th-st., extending through to Union-av., adjoining above, each 22 x about 100; Edward McGarmar, purchaser, $1,075 each.......... 2,150

1 gore lot, junction North 2d and North 7th sts., 84x84x80.4; G. McDevitt, purchaser.......... 1,525

1 lot, s. s. North 7th-st., extending through to North 2d-st., adjoining above, 22 x about 76; John Drummond, purchaser.......... 975

1 lot, s. s. North 7th-st., extending through to North 2d-st., adjoining above, 22 x about 90; Joseph Keene, purchaser.......... 995

1 lot, s. s. North 7th-st., adjoining above, 22x 53.7; James McLaughlin, purchaser.......... 615

2 lots, s. s. North 7th-st., adjoining above, each 22 x about 65; Simmons Bros., purchasers, $710 each.......... 1,420

1 lot, n. s. North 2d-st., 150 ft. w. of Union-av., 22 x53.7; Joseph Keene, purchaser.......... 615

2 lots, n. s. North 2d-st., adjoining above, 22 x about 65; Simmons Bros., purchasers, $710 each.......... 1,420

4 lots, s. s. North 7th-st., about 220 ft. w. of Union-av., each 21 x about 90; A. Aubacher, purchaser, $730 each.......... 2,920

8 lots, s. s. North 7th-st., adjoining above, each 20x100; John Drummond, purchaser, $650 each. 5,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop houses on 61st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises.

A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE FINEST blocks on 5th-av. for sale; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Also, handsome block on Boulevard. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LOTS ON 142D-ST., North New-York; also, four lots on 76th-st., between the Boulevard and Riverside Park. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
urgently call the attention of buyers in pursuit of a RESIDENCE to their increased variety of
HOUSES FOR SALE,
ranging in price from $12,000 to $150,000 each,
AT A REDUCED VALUATION,
particulars in regard to which can be obtained upon application at their office,
Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-Square.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE COMBINED ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—For sale, a bargain, that new and elegantly-finished brick house, about 50 feet square, piazza three sides, with ten full lots laid out in lawn and garden, on 152d-st., fourth house east of the Grand Boulevard; keys to view the house second door west Hudson River Railroad Depot, and hourly steam-boat landing foot of 152d-st. Apply to J. J. WEST, No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st. If not sold by April, it will be leased. Terms of sale very easy.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN B. CHURCH, NO. 11 Pine-st.

28th-st., near 8th-av., 4 s. b. s.......... $25,000
56th-st., near 1st-av., 3 s. free-stone.......... 12,000
48th-st., near 3d-av., 3 s. b. s.......... 20,000
39th-st., near 8th-av., 3 s. b. s.......... 26,000
52d-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. b. s.......... 40,000
22d-st., near 8th-av., 3 s. brick.......... 16,000
35th-st., near 5th-av., 3 s. b. s.......... 27,000
41st-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. b. s.......... 45,000

A POSITIVE SALE BY AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, March 26, at No. 111 Broadway, of
4 GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,
South-east corner 82d-st. These EXTRA CHOICE AND VERY VALUABLE full front lots command a splendid and uninterrupted view of the Hudson. They are ready at once to improve, and will be sold separately on liberal terms. Maps of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots bought and sold; stores and houses let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PAR-ticulars of 2,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

$15,000 FOR HOUSE AND LOT—Fine location on Lexington-av.; three story brick and low basement, with light and airy kitchen and dining-room; 20x45x95; fourteen rooms; perfect order, newly frescoed; large yard. Inquire of owner, No. 525 Lexington-av., near 49th-st., before 2 P. M.; terms easy. Furniture also for sale.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST 25TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs., four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements; in complete order; possession given in May; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 85 John-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 331 and 333 East 17th-st., (Stuyvesant-square;) all the modern improvements; size, 23.3x92. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th-st., and No. 3 Pine-st., or L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., (Bible House.)

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM of years, in a most desirable location for a piano-forte, furniture, or other business, a house with a large show-room, 25x83, house 25x112, in 14th-st., opposite R. H. Macy's, between 5th and 6th avs. For further particulars apply at No. 61 West 14th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A term of years, the very desirable property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., frontage on 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block, and on 22d-st. 26.8 feet by half the block. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

PARK-AV.—VERY SUBSTANTIAL, EXTRA-finished double and corner residence, 37.6x75, lot 105 feet, occupying a splendid position, (the best on the avenue.) For sale low by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF MADISON-av., near 49th-st., an elegant and first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house in the most perfect order. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELABORATELY-FINished four-story 25-feet front houses, north side 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; location unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, of G. J. HAMILTON & SONS, builders.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in East 52d-st., near 3d-av. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwelling-house, in 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire at New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST ELIGIBLE FULL-sized lot on 5th-av., north of 69th-st., fronting Central Park; price $55,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, No. 132 West 46th-st.; house 15x50, lot 15x100. Apply to JOHN C. JOHNSON & CO., No. 36 Howard-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 37TH-ST., ON THE hill, a first-class house and stable. Permits and further particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 135 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 109 Lexington-av., near 28th-st., handsomely furnished; price, $17,000. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—200 BROWN-STONE HOUSES above 42d-st., from $10,000 to $60,000.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 704 7th-av.

FOR SALE—$14,500. THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 201 West 10th-st., 25x45x 100, with a two-story brick stable on the rear.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BRONXVILLE.—FOR SALE, A CHARMing country residence, situated on high ground, about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the depot at Bronxville, on the Harlem Railroad.

The property consists of about eleven acres, of which nearly one-half is covered with fine wood.

The grounds are laid out with much taste, with excellent roads, good garden, vineyard, shrubbery, &c.

The house contains two small parlors, large dining-room, six bedrooms, besides attics; large kitchen, butler's pantry, with dumb waiter and other conveniences.

Attached to the house is a good green-house, well stocked with plants. The laundry building, which stands apart from the house, has several good rooms in it.

There is a good stable, with accommodations for four horses, a large carriage-house, with two rooms finished off over it, cart-shed, cow-house, hen-house, ice-house, (filled,) tool-house, &c.

The furniture, cows, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place.

Photographs and further particulars at the office of HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale, at Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater, and all in fine order; elegant, wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; price $25,000, and terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phoenix Plaster Mills, No. 426 West 13th-st.

SARATOGA, LAKE-AV., NEAR CIR-CULAR-ST., SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Two-story cottage, containing parlor, library, large dining-room and kitchen, bath-room, five sleeping apartments, with an abundance of pantry and closet room; gas in every room, and in tip-top order; lot 115 by 212, filled with fruits; stable, 25 by 40, on alley rear of lot, with water inside and room for coachman; cottage completely and handsomely furnished, including a $650 piano; all nearly new; price only $10,000 for all; rent, $1,000. Apply to owner, by letter.
S. KILPATRICK, No. 152 East 60th st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT OF about eighteen acres, situated at South Yonkers, in the rear of Mount St. Vincent; the increased prospective value of the property is unquestionable; house, barn and out-houses on high ground, are in complete order; the furniture of the best kind; objects of art, &c., &c., can be purchased with the premises, the owner being desirous of going to Europe for his health; terms easy. Apply to D. BINSSE, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOR SALE—LOCATED IN GROWING, thriving village, twenty-five minutes distant from the City, good business establishment, now doing a successful business; consists of house and store, nearly new, upholster, furnishing and undertaker's business; the owner will sell out place and business on account of failure of health. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SHREWSBURY, (STATION,) N. J., within four miles of Long Branch, a beautiful villa with about half an acre of ground, carriage-house, &c.; two minutes' walk of depot; price moderate and terms to suit purchaser. Apply on the premises, or address or apply at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, IN Greenburg, Westchester County, twenty miles from New-York, a plot of twelve acres, suitable for garden purposes; well fruited; has a small house and barn, &c.; will be let reasonably.
J. G. LUGAR & SONS,
No. 1,168 Broadway.

ALSO FOR SALE, THE ROSSITER property, corner of Phila and Regent sts.; if not sold, will be rented for the season, furnished. This is a first-class boarding-house property. Also, for rent, furnished, several first-class houses for private families for the Summer season. Apply or address W. G. CAMPBELL, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISH-ED—five minutes' walk from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, a cottage with seven acres and outbuildings, all in perfect order. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 59 Wall-st., Room No. 27, or to JOHN B. MORRIS, No. 111 East 29th-st., before 10 A. M. and 7 to 8 P. M.

ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT HOMES and healthy locations, should by all means go to Dunellen and New-Market on Central New-Jersey Railroad; choice plots, tasty cottages and beautiful country-seats with acres from $500 to $25,000; terms easy. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES IN BOSTON, MASS.—For sale or exchange, three nearly new and two new brick dwelling houses in Boston—each house rented—for a house or other good property in New-York or vicinity, worth about $16,000. For details address JOHN A. DODGE, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAMBURG, ON the Hudson, a furnished dwelling-house, with outhouses and thirty-five acres of land, having a river front of nearly 2,000 feet. Will be divided, if desired. Terms easy. Apply to
G. C. SATTERLEE, No. 172 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA.
FOR SALE.

The residence of the late P. F. Pistor, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.

The house is substantially built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences; stable, with outbuildings, complete.

The ground contains about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply on the premises, or to G. W. FABER, No. 38 Beaver-st., or to
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale, one of the most desirable residences on the river; about two acres in lawn; house modern; 15 rooms, with all the improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath and stationary tubs, furnace, &c.; stable and carriage-houses; ten minutes' walk from depot; magnificent river view; furniture, if desired; immediate possession; will be sold at a bargain. Address R. A. B., Post-office Box 1,619 New-York.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.
For sale two stone houses, one with two and a half acres of land, the other five and a half acres; the houses are each about 38x40 feet, with extension, two stories and French roof, and contain seventeen rooms, hot and cold water; Baker & Smith hot water furnaces; location unexceptionable; adjoining residences of Chas. L. Tiffany, Esq., and Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.; extensive views of Tappan Bay and Highlands; within five minutes' walk of depot.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE—House and two acres, (more if required,) near railroad; modern; eleven rooms, barn, stable, lawn, garden, flowers, shrubs, large and small fruits; ground rich and highly cultivated. Price, $9,000. Also, FOR SALE OR RENT, house and one-half acre, adjoining above; garden, lawn, fine trees and barn, &c. Price, $6,000; rent, $600. Address H. B., Post-office Box No. 80, or A. LUDLUM, New-York Avenue, near Finger-board road.

FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J., TWO BLOCKS from depot, corner Chestnut and Orchard sts., a two-story frame house, containing twelve rooms, water, and gas; lot, 55x97 feet; price, $10,000; seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, West 105th-st., New-York.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY—A speciality, several first class residences for sale or exchange with land to suit.
C. D. KELLOGG, No. 115 Broadway.

COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE AND to let at Newburg, New-Haven, New-Rochelle, Pelham, Orange, N. J., &c., &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., (SUCCESSOR to Johnson & Miller,) No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st. Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock,
At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.,
By order of Loftus Wood, Esq.,
THE SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY known as
NOS. 247 AND 249 WATER-STREET—Near Front, in the City of New-York. Terms easy. Possession May 1.
By order of executor.
THE VALUABLE BRICK DWELLING
NO. 197 WEST TENTH-STREET—In the City of New-York.
Also, at same time and place,
THE VALUABLE NEW-YORK PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 82 CHERRY-ST.
Also, at same time and place,
VALUABLE WILLIAMSBURG TENEMENT-HOUSE,
NO. 428 SOUTH FIFTH-STREET—Only one block from Union-av. and Broadway.
Maps of all above at auctioneer's office.
TUESDAY, April 2,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
MAGNIFICENT BROOKLYN PROPERTY,
Situated on Grand-av. and Cambridge-place, to be positively sold, by order of the executrix of the estate of John H. Funk, deceased. Particulars hereafter.
Also,
By order of the Trustees of Navy Mission School,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY On the corner of Navy-street and Green-lane, Brooklyn. Particulars hereafter.
TUESDAY, April —,
GREAT SALE OF RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND, LOTS, by order of Trustees, under direction of Messrs. Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st. Particulars hereafter.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS,
OFFICE, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

4 GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS!

SOUTH-EAST CORNER 82D-ST.,
THESE EXTRA CHOICE AND VERY VALUABLE FULL-FRONT LOTS, command a splendid and uninterrupted VIEW OF THE HUDSON. They are ready at once to improve and will be sold SEPARATELY, on liberal terms. Maps ready.
Sale Positive to the Highest Bidder.
V. K. STEVENSON,
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises, No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 29 by 130 feet, with privilege of an alley-way in the rear, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish running until 1885; rent $6,200 until 1879, and $6,500 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease, which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

The plot of ground at the northeasterly corner of 56th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100.5 feet on said avenue and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.

The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 62.2 feet north from 81st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.
ALBON MAN, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE BY ORDER OF THE executors of the estate of EDWARD SLOSSON deceased, on TUESDAY, March 26, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following property:

BROADWAY—Three lots near De Kalb-av.

DE KALB-AVENUE—Ten lots near Broadway and Reed-av.

REED-AVENUE—Four lots corner of Kosciusko-st.

KOSCIUSKO-STREET—Ten lots near Broadway and Reed-av.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE—Fourteen lots on Reed-av.

Sale positive to the highest bidder. This property is in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, and on some of the principal thoroughfares and on two lines of city rail cars to all the ferries.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. may remain on Mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the offices of Messrs. Slosson, Hutchens & Platt, proctors, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, where a full abstract of title may be seen. Maps at the office of the auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUES-DAY, March 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

MOTT HAVEN—This valuable property, having a front of 50 feet on Macomb's-av., and running back 227 feet to the Harlem Railroad, together with a first-class dwelling; size, 32x35 feet.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—The four-story brick building, situated on the south side of Washington-square, and known as No. 47, opposite the parade-ground; size, 25x129 feet. The extension of Sullivan-st. will make this a corner property, which adds largely to its value.

For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.—TUESDAY, March 26, 1872, at 3 P. M., on the premises, by order of Henry Fisher, Esq., auction sale of a desirable dwelling, with six acres of land, at Waverly, N. J., forty-five minutes from New-York, by the New-Jersey Railroad.

This property is situated at the junction of the upper and lower roads from Newark to Elizabeth, six minutes' walk from Waverly Station. The dwelling contains eleven rooms in good order. The grounds are nicely shaded and well situated for improvements, complete out-buildings. Very easy terms. For maps, photographs, and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., or on the premises.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE DWELLINGS IN BROOKLYN.
THURSDAY, MARCH 28,
at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

Two two-story high-stoop brick Mansard-roof houses, Nos. 238 and 240 13th-st., Brooklyn, between 4th and 5th avs.; excellently built and complete, with all the improvements; Fifth-avenue cars pass within 100 feet, and Prospect Park only four blocks distant; terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE-STORY brick or stone front house, in good neighborhood, between 20th and 45th sts.; must have modern improvements and be in good repair. Address, stating lowest rent and giving full description, D. R. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR the Summer, a large, well-furnished house, with garden, grounds and stabling for four horses; must be within an hour and a half of the New-York City Hall. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 1,703 Post-office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—A gentleman about leaving the City on account of health, wishes to dispose, at private sale, of his household furniture, all made to order and as good as new; must be sold immediately. Address S. D., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CAR-riages, &c., at the new, first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, No. 106 to 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av. Articles received on storage for disposal at private sale. JOHN H. MORRELL.

STORAGE AND SAFE KEEPING FOR furniture and other goods; separated closed compartments; taken up on elevators. HAEGER'S warehouses, 8th-av., 33d to 34th sts., and No. 282 9th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A.—**DESIRABLE** FURNISHED HOUSES, with possession April 1:

	Rent.
Gramercy Park, extra large, brown stone..........	$450
21st-st., near 6th-av., three story, high stoop..........	300
23d-st., near 7th-av., four story, full size..........	300
28th-st., near Broadway, four story, brown stone..	375
38th-st., near Park-av., four story, stone..........	375
35th-st., near Lexington-av., four story, basement.	275
44th-st., near Lexington-av., three story, stone..........	187
53d-st., near Lexington-av. three story, stone..........	200
Murray Hill, elegantly furnished, four story, stone.	450

S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—To lease, furnished, from one to five years, (the owner being in Europe,) a first-class four-story superior-built and extra-sized brown-stone front house, fully and handsomely furnished, to a strictly first-class tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., who have the exclusive control of the property.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTly furnished full-sized house in the vicinity of Central Park, and near 5th-av., on one of the best streets in the City; will be rented to a private family or sold at fair price.
MEYERS, SHIPMAN & SLAUSON,
No. 1,205 Broadway, corner 29th-st.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A beautiful stone cottage-house, the residence of E. L. Mix, delightfully located, fully furnished, and surrounded by three acres of land tastefully laid out; barn, carriage-house, cow-sheds, hennery, and several cows. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street and No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, combining advantages of both City and country, ample grounds, fine shades, beautiful views, in Audubon Park, 157th-st., on Hudson River, near depots and steam-boat landing; undergoing thorough repair. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st.

A THOROUGHLY-FURNISHED very desirable 5th-av. private dwelling, 27x90; lot 100 feet, in perfect order, with all improvements, to lease reasonably; also, smaller houses on and near 5th and Madison avs.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade-trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, PARTIALLY furnished, known as the Mansion House, at Ravenswood, having a frontage of 200 feet on the main road running down to the East River; rent low. Apply to A. M. FANNING, No. 40 East 4th-st.

TO RENT—A PHYSICIAN WILL RENT his house on Murray Hill, partially furnished, reserving rooms, &c.; will rent only to a private family.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO.,
No. 1,254 Broadway.

A HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let handsomely furnished, just frescoed and painted, at $300 per month to a good tenant; apply on the premises. Leave name, address and reference at No. 63 West 51st-st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, brown-stone houses, upper and lower parts; $1,000 to $3,000; above 42d-st., west side.
M. S. FRIEND, No. 704 7th-av.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 530 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

AT LAKE MAHOPAC, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—To rent, unfurnished, a very comfortable two-story and attic house, 38 feet wide, containing eleven rooms and detached kitchen; will be painted and put in good order; fifty-eight acres of land, large fruit orchard, two barns. The place is within one and a half miles of the Lake, and will be rented to good and responsible tenant for $600 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

HOUSES TO LET—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST.—5th-av., near 49th-st., four story, full width, $5,500 per year.
37th-st., near Park-av., 4 story, full width, $4,000 per yr.
32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 story, $3,200 per yr.
54th-st., near 5th-av., four story, $3,600 per year.
57th-st., four story, full width, $3,600 per year.
Lexington-av., furnished, four story, $3,500 per year.
59th-st., furnished, three story, $2,400 per year.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; contains twenty rooms, seventeen closets, two baths, three water-closets, two staircases; two and a half blocks west of Broadway; 34th-st. cars pass the door; location superior; rent, $2,600. ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room 7, first floor. N. B.—The occupants will sell the furniture if desired.

A.—**NEAR 5TH-AV.,** 45TH-ST.—FOUR-story, new, modern, medium-sized, desirable dwelling to let low; also large and small houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., at reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A LARGE house, on a high location, having a beautiful view; two acres attached; fine garden; five minutes' walk from railroad station; also a small house at $500.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the four-story and attic English-basement house, No. 213 West 23d-st.; rent $2,000. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST.—THE LOT with the four-story substantially-built house thereon to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO RENT—NO. 167 EAST 82D-ST., NEAR Lexington-av.; three-story high-stoop brownstone house. Apply to JOHN LACY, No. 506 Broadway; immediate possession.

TO LET—A BRICK COTTAGE ON WEST 24th-st., for a term of three or five years; rent, $1,000 a year. For particulars, apply to D. R. MORSE, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York City.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, A COTTAGE of eight rooms, on 1st-av., with gas, and conveniently arranged. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

AT MODERATE PRICES,
New and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR,
HEATED BY STEAM,
AT NOS. 52 TO 56 BROADWAY.
BASEMENT OFFICES,
In Exchange Court and at No. 14 Broad-st., and No. 14 New-st.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS

Five very eligible and finely-lighted lofts can be had on the 1st of May, at the corner of Cortlandt and Washington sts., which are already provided with a twenty-horse boiler and engine, with shafting and steam heating-pipes; terms easy; an unusual opportunity. Apply to
F. HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 207 BROADWAY, SOUTH-west corner of Fulton-st., the elegant office now occupied by the North-western Life Insurance Company; one of the very best locations for banking, insurance, railroad, real estate, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NOS. 12, 14 AND 16 JOHN-ST.—TO let, two first-class stores, with basement and subcellar beneath, each in the new building erected on the above lots, suitable for insurance, banking, or business purposes. Inquire of WM. VENVILL, in above building.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, NO. 383 BROOME, near Mulberry-st.; good stand for boots and shoes, fancy or dry goods; for a light manufacturing business steam-power may be had from adjoining house. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 22, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, stores and lofts Nos. 175, 177 and 179 Hester-st. and No. 125 Mott-st.; will be divided to suit tenants. Apply to S. T. & A. MEYER, No. 81 Walker-st.

STORE-HOUSES TO LET.—ONE OR all of the four arch-roofed three-story storehouses, about 25x60 feet, (old) Nos. 59 to 65, inclusive, Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Apply to M. S. BEACH, No. 96 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM—TEN LOTS, with buildings, corner of Cherry and Corlears; a splendid location for any manufacturing purpose. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE BULKHEAD, (125 FEET,) south of and adjoining the Beach-st. Pier. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st.

TO LET—FINE LARGE LIGHT STORE, with part of basement, No. 29 Beekman-st., between Nassau and William sts. Apply there or to B. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d-av.

STORE TO RENT—CORNER 8TH-AV. and 33d-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

OFFICE TO RENT—NO. 54 WALL-ST., second floor, Room No. 17; rent $400. Apply to the Janitor, top floor.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Brush Factory, 325 Pearl-st. (Harpers' building;) all articles at lowest prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DRY GOODS.

FANCY GOODS
AT HALF PRICES.
$30,000 WORTH FOR $15,000.
THE ALTURAS CO-OPERATIVES
Have purchased the
GOODS AND BUSINESS
formerly owned and managed by Mme. Dubet, at the corner of 4th-st. and Broadway, and proposing shortly to remove the same to their Arcade, at
NOS. 865 AND 867 8TH-AV.,
prior to so doing, they offer the entire stock of
JOUVIN & CIE. KID GLOVES,
Zephyr and German Worsted Patterns, Canvas, Floss Silk, Purse Twist, Beads, Clasps, and other French Fancy Articles.

Cords, Tassels, Buttons, Gilt and Silvered Laces Braids, and all kinds of Trimmings for banners and theatrical purposes,

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES

Parties who desire this grade of goods will thus be enabled to obtain for $100 what has heretofore cost them $200, and will doubtless appreciate and improve this opportunity. LOUISE FRIAND,
Forewoman.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1872.

BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG

Are offering great Bargains in LADIES' CHEMISES, DRAWERS and SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR, INFANTS' ROBES, PIQUE CLOAKS, and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS, and MERINO CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, BANDS and FLANNEL SKIRTS.

Special lot of PARIS EMBROIDERIES at less than half price.

WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, COR. OF 9TH-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
OFFICES NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR
Special sales made on other days when required.
The established custom with the house
FOR TWENTY YEARS.
SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS, REAL ESTATE, &c.,

By order of executors, administrators, receivers, Courts and others, promptly executed on the most favorable terms.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, and at private sale on commission.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer, Stock Broker and Banker,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West 37th-st., including parlor suite in black-walnut and gilt, etagere, mantel mirror, centre table; black-walnut dining and library suite; hat stand; black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes; hair and spring mattresses; bolsters, pillows; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; oil cloths; gas chandeliers, brackets; china and glass ware; kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Catalogues at office, No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 22, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

Malaga Raisins—1,500 boxes Malaga Raisins.
Citron—1 case Citron.
Fruits—100 cases fine Fruits, in heavy syrup, in glass.
(Under Port Warden's inspection, for account of whom it may concern.)
Figs—50 cases Figs in layers, damaged.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
125,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

DOCK LEASE AT AUCTION—THE subscriber, assignee in bankruptcy of the Derby Steam-boat Company, will sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at the storehouse on Pier No. 37 East River, the lease of one-half of Pier No. 37 East River, including the storehouse belonging to said Company, and having three years to run, from April 1, 1872. For particulars address THOMAS L. CORNELL, Assignee Derby Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
TENDERS ARE INVITED
FOR ABOUT
3,000 TONS OLD IRON T RAILS,
Pattern 65 lbs. per yard, delivered either at Suspension Bridge, Windsor or Sarnia, at the rate of 500 tons per week, commencing on 15th May.

Purchasers to pay duties and load from dock.

Offers, stating the price per ton, in gold, and at which of the above ports delivery will be accepted, will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th March, 1872. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
HAMILTON, Ont., March 18, 1872.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper for a woman, in a first-class private family, whose abilities as such will be found equal for the entire responsibility of such a place, having been in our family for years, having entire charge of servants and all household matters; references will be found unexceptionable. Can be seen at her present place by addressing HOUSEKEEPER, office of the *Evening Post*.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERmaid and laundress' situation, or fine washing, by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress; French fluting and ladies and gents' fine work in the best manner; country or City; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as a very superior waitress; understands the care of silver and making of salads thoroughly; has nearly two years' City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman about thirty; very respectable and first-class cook; meats, games, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, who speaks French, German and English fluently, a situation; is a good lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits dresses and operates on several machines; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant person, speaking French and some English, a situation in a family as nurse and seamstress, for children not under two years of age; excellent references; willing to travel to Europe. Apply to No. 528 6th-av., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given. Call at No. 325 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; is fully competent and well recommended; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as good cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can get the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 321 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has several years' reference from her last place in the City. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and washer, or fine washer and ironer, by a very respectable young woman, or as waitress; good laundress and fine washer; understands fluting, &c.; good waitress; good City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNdress, a situation; can do any kind of fine French fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as good, thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as first-class waitress and chamber-maid, or do chamber-work, and is a neat sewer; City or country; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' finery and fluting; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands fluting and can do up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references. Address LAUNDRESS, Box 42 Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, gentlemen's or families washing to do at home. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 West 38th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work, or would make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 164 West 4th-st.

EMPLOYERS

CAN BE SUITED IMMEDIATELY WITH FIRST-RATE HELP FOR ANY CAPACITY AT WALKER'S, 133 6TH-AV., OVER DRUG-STORE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do house-work in a small family; excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 253 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business in all branches; best City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish girl as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to hire out by the day or week as first-class laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 342 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman as nurse; would take charge of one or two children in a gentleman's family. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid; will assist with fine washing; best references; City or country. Apply at No. 320 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid; will assist in washing; excellent reference from last employer. Apply at No. 404 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITuation; is an excellent cook or washer; would go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 106 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general house-work in a private family. Apply at No. 433 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 316 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, in a private family, a situation as good cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking, dessert and pastry; would do the coarse washing of a small family; has good reference; country preferred. Address No. 52 Frankfort-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED.—A DRESS-MAKER DESIRES A few more engagements by day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on sewing-machines; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 341 West 41st-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, one who understands soups, meats, game and pastry, breakfast breads, and desserts of all kinds, English, French and American; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; will go a short distance into the country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a good cook; no objection to do the plain washing; good City references can be given. Call for two days at the grocery-store, No. 62½ West Washington-place.

AN EDUCATED AND REFINED AMERIcan lady desires a position as housekeeper, either in City or country; is fond of children, and not afraid to work. Address Mrs. W., Box No. 1,271 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook and baker; no objection to the country; understands pastry, game, butter and soups; good reference. Call for two days at No. 396 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion in a respectable family as nursery governess; can do plain sewing and fancy work, and is willing to make herself useful. Call for two days at No. 354 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS REGULAR seamstress or lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; operates on several machines. Call at No. 143 Madison-av., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who can speak German, a situation as lady's maid or to take charge of children; best City reference. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as waitress in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 239 7th-av., in lamp-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen's washing; the best of reference. Call or address Mrs. CRAWLEY, No. 219 East 38th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st., front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to do fine washing and ironing and assist in waiting; good reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to take care of children; good references. Apply at No. 139 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; an expert operator; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 453 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at 127 West 19th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and chamber-maid; best City references. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., front basement.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box 140 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; would plant a small garden; has a thorough knowledge of the care of horses, harnesses and carriages; is a first-class driver; is honest, sober and obliging, as may be seen by his first-class ten years' recommendations. Address H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried couple, situations; the man as coachman and groom; can milk if required, and his wife is an excellent cook in every respect, and a first-class washer and ironer; no incumbrance; can give excellent reference from last employer, either written or personal. Address M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in the country by a married man with no family; is a good careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; can milk and do plain gardening; is sober and obliging and not afraid to work; the best of references can be given. Address, or can be seen at No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACtical German gardener, single man, who understands the business thoroughly, and the management of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, flower and vegetable garden; best references. Address P. H., gardener, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER on a gentleman's place by a single young man, willing and obliging in all work; good reference; twenty-one months from former place, and three years from latter. Call or address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 146 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class English waiter in a private family; understands the care of silver and his duties in every respect; excellent references as to character, &c. Call or address J. H., at the florist's, corner 42d-st. and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man not long in the country, as waiter in a private family; understands the duties of a gentleman's servant in every capacity; City or country. Address W. C., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a steady single young colored man; is strictly sober; is a careful driver; can give the highest recommendations from his present employer. Call or address WILLIAM, private stable, No. 31 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, (English,) a situation as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call or address E. J. C., harness-store, No. 33 West 29th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who can take care of horses and cows, and do the work required on a gentleman's place; satisfactory reference. Address M. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; married man; no children; understands his business thoroughly; reference unquestionable. Apply or address W. G. BRIDGEMAN, No. 856 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; ten years' experience in this City; best references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 292 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. R., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man in a private family; City or country; can furnish the best references as to honesty and sobriety. Address H. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent French waiter, highly recommended from his present employer; discharged on account of family going to Europe. Call or address from 10 to 12, M., at No. 125 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man a situation as useful man; understands the care of horses; good groom and driver, gardener, farmer, or take care of a place generally; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; City or country; can milk; will be generally useful; best reference. Address A. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COACHMAN and his wife, both Protestants, in the country; wife to act either as laundress or waiting-maid. Apply to J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; best City references. Call or address No. 46 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as gardener; perfectly understands his business; is a Protestant; good reference. Call or address C. G., No. 303 Spring-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a man that can give first-class City reference. Call at Mrs. SAUNDER'S, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COACHMAN, a situation in City or country; thoroughly understands his business; single and a Protestant. Call or address J. D., No. 34 East 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; best City references. Call or address No. 36 West 30th-st.

A STENOGRAPHER DESIRES IMMEdiate employment; best references given. Address STENOGRAPHER, Box No. 3,688 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would prefer a place where flowers are a specialty. Address for one week GARDENER, P. O. Box 275 Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as first-class coachman; good City reference; thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 136 West 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AUStrian as green-house and vegetable gardener. Call at No. 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A SITuation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly. Address GARDENER, No. 268 Broome-st., in the saloon.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, whose time is not wholly employed, would like to devote two to four days a week at book-keeping; references first-class. Address A. B. D., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man of nineteen, just from England, in a grocer's store. Address V., No. 168 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER FOR THE COUNtry, one who thoroughly understands the raising of grapes, flowers, and vegetables, and who can manage a place well; must be English, Scotch, or Welsh; a splendid situation is here offered to a single man who will suit. Call at 9½ o'clock at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESman by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, Nos. 126 and 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.',
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,
A fine assortment of first-class
PIANO-FORTES.
At very low prices. PIANOS on installments, and one second-hand PIANO very low, good as new.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AT JOHN MAHON'S,
Nos. 314 and 316 East 39th-st., you can get the best and cheapest first class Piano in the City. Also, good second-hand Pianos for sale or to rent.

MAGNIFICENT ROSE-WOOD PIANO-forte, made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $900, for $275. Also parlor suites, paintings, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, book-cases, etageres, ornaments, silver-ware, books, chamber and dining-room furniture; property of family leaving the City; a sacrifice. No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.—GRAND and square pianos and New-York pianos cheap; some very fine second-hand pianos for $60, $125, $150 and $200; new pianos and organs to let and rent; applied on purchase. **T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st.**

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—A young lady from London, England, of superior musical attainments and a brilliant player, wishes a few more pupils; terms moderate; concerts attended. Apply to ANNIE E. HARRIS, No. 218 75th-st., near 3d-av.

TEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ME-LODEONS and organs in good order to hire until the rent money pays for the instrument. Call and see them at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY PIANO.—SEVEN OCTAVE, every improvement; cost $700; at a bargain; beautiful pianos only $100.
J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

TWO VERY SUPERIOR ITALIAN violins, Amati and Gagliano, in splendid condition, for sale. Apply at No. 47 University-place.
SHERWIN & HERBERT.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT, so that the rent will pay for them.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODerate sized house in a good neighborhood, between Broadway and Lexington-av., and 23d and 42d sts.; parties having such a house to sell at a bargain, can find a cash customer by addressing GRAHAM, Box No. 586 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUBA	Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA	Wednesday, April 3, '72
JAVA	Wednesday, April 10, '72
CHINA	Wednesday, April 17, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, April 24, '72
CALABRIA	Saturday, April 20, '72
ABYSSINIA	Saturday, April 27, '72
BATAVIA	Saturday, May 4, '72
ALGERIA	Saturday, May 11, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, May 18, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE	April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	April 24, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	May 1, at ——.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail very WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23.
Saturday, Mar. 9.	IOWA.	Saturday, Mar. 30.
Saturday, Mar. 16.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, April 6.
Saturday, Mar. 23.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, April 13.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, Mar. 28, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Mar. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, April 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Thursday, April 11, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC	March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC	April 6, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC	April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, March 30, at 9½ A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, April 10.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 28.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER	March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH	May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 28.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) April 4.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, April 11.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, April 4, at — o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).Tues., April 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail Steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.

References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.

Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch. S. D. JONES, Manager.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.—Steamers ADELPHI and ALEXIS leave New-York, foot Harrison-st., daily, at 3 and 3½, for Carmansville, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion tickets and packages of twenty-five tickets at reduced rates. Nyack and Tarrytown Ferry runs to connect with Hudson River Railroad trains.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DIVIDENDS.

MURRAY HILL BANK.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1872.

The Directors of this Bank, have this day, declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, payable on and after April 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

DIVIDEND.

New-York Supreme Court.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—ALBERT C. BAGE against the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action, the undersigned, Receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, hereby gives notice to the creditors of said Company that he will pay a First Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on all adjusted claims against the said Company on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1872, at his office, No. 152 Broadway. JAMES JEROME, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1872.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Twenty-five per Cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Eighth National Bank, at the office of the receiver, No. 3 Mercer-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 27th of March inst.

H. R. HULBURD, Controller of Currency.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 12, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company be paid on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the "consolidation certificates" of this Company be paid on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and "consolidation certificates" will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 16th of March inst., and reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 17th of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 20, 1872.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of Three Dollars on each share of full stock, and One and 50-100 Dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, the 1st day of April.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will pay a quarterly dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., on and after April 10, at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway. Also, at the same time a like amount on stocks of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, registered in the City of New-York.

Transfer-books will remain closed until the 11th April, 1872. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 15th of April next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th proximo. J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 16, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, proximo, on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, will be paid at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF this Company, held the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. P. PATTERSON,

SAMUEL WILLETS,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
ADAM W. SPIES,	WILLIAM LAIMBEER,
C. L. EVERITT,	TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
CHARLES J. DODGE,	SAMUEL WEEKS, JR.,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,	JAMES L. STEWART,
DENTON PEARSALL,	GEORGE CARLISLE,
HENRY SHIELDS,	NELSON SAMMIS,
B. W. FLOYD,	JOHN D. LAWSON,
A. STEWART BLACK,	WILLIAM R. SINEY,
D. HENNESSY,	R. R. STUYVESANT,
C. B. TIMPSON,	CHAS. L. STICKNEY,
AARON HARDMAN,	T. A. HOWE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, S. P. PATTERSON was re-elected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,

PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,

97½ AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,

95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

Financial and General Agents for the Companies,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS

IN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.

FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a speciality with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED

10 Per Cent. Bonds,

for sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and also of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, is hereby called, to meet at the office of said Companies in Trenton, N. J., at 12 o'clock A. M., on the 19th day of April, 1872. And a like meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company is hereby called to meet at their depot in Jersey City, N. J., at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d day of April, 1872.

These meetings are called for the purpose of considering and voting on the act entitled "An act to amend an act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the Companies owing the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia, approved March —, 1872, which, among other things, authorizes a consolidation and merger of the above-named Companies into one corporation, having thirteen directors, of which, at the first election, each Company is to choose four and the State is to appoint one. All stockholders may vote in person or by proxy. ROBERT STOCKTON, President Delaware & Raritan Canal Co.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, President Camden & Amboy Railroad.

A. L. DENNIS, President New-Jersey Railroad & Transportation Co.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT 94 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD. PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK, PRICE OF BONDS 93 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $13,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS, 90 AND INTEREST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the contemplated bank to be located in the City of New-York to be called The United States National Bank, hereby give notice that the books of subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., in said City, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 12 M.

Dated New-York, March 15, 1872.

HENRY E. DAVIES,
DAVID DOWS,
CHARLES B. HALL,
EDWARD B. JUDSON,
AMASA STONE, Jr.,
Commissioners, &c.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 18, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of three directors and transaction of such business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ills., on MONDAY, the 1st day of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 22d of March inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 20, and be reopened April 3. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d prox.

By order of the Board.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 237 BROADWAY, March 18, 1872.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 1st of April next.

Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN, WITHOUT BONUS, in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn improved property. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 4 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLLECTOR or cashier; can give security for $3,000. Address CLEMENT WARREN, No. 20 Spruce-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST.

A CERTIFICATE FOR SIXTY-THREE shares of the stock of the Paterson and Hudson Railroad Company, issued to John M. Woolsey, Theodore D. Woolsey and Wm. Sam. Johnson, trustees of the separate estate of Mrs. SARAH D. JOHNSON, having been lost, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the said lost certificate. C. F. JOHNSON, Substituted Trustee.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company, of New-York, will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 1, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 170 6TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.

Interest begins on the first of each month. Deposits made NOW will draw interest from April 1.

Bank open TWELVE HOURS EVERY DAY—8 A. M. to 8 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 185 Chatham-square and No. 62 New Bowery, New-York.

DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will date interest from that day.

Interest will be computed monthly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,519,396 10.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. Chartered 1852. Interest commences April 1 on deposits made on or before that day.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties as to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and New-York *World*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County. Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 16th day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee, No. 9 Pine-st.

mh8-1aw6mF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD H. GRIFFIN and Howard Hoffman, plaintiffs, against HENRY T. HELMBOLD and Henrietta B. Helmbold, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 William-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-four cents, from the 1st day of July, 1871, and on four hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-two cents, from the 23d day of October, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated, Jan. 18, 1872.

BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City, County and State of New-York, the 15th day of February, 1872.

BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

f16-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—D. COLDEN MURRAY, L. MURRAY FERRIS, JR., ROBT. M. FERRIS and JOHN WOOD, JR., plaintiffs, against SALEM AND NEW-YORK EXPRESS STEAM-SHIP CORPORATION, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixteen 6-100 dollars, with interest from the 17th day of January, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1872.

JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872.

JOSEPH K. MURRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—LEIDA B. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against ANTHONY W. DIMOCK, Sylvester Bissell, and Mistress Sylvester Bissell, his wife, (whose christian name is unknown,) defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 239 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 18, 1872.

A. B. CAPWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

To the defendants—Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, on the 21st day of March, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 21, 1872. A. B. CAPWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,

mh22-1aw6wF* No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MARY BIRMELE, plaintiff, against CHRISTIAN BIRMELE, defendant.—Summons—for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To Christian Birmele: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office in the County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 80 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1872.

HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office in the County Court-house, on the 15th day of February, A. D., 1872.

HARNETT & FLANAGAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f16-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—HORATIO GOMEZ against THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, the undersigned, receiver of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above named corporation hereby gives notice that he is prepared to pay to the creditors of said Company who have heretofore presented and exhibited their claims to him as such receiver, twenty per centum of the amounts, which upon an adjustment and liquidation of said several claims shall be found or ascertained to be due upon the same respectively. Such dividend will be paid on and after the 1st day of April, 1872, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE TAMING AND TRAINING.

MAGNER'S new system will break any horse. Any one can learn it in one hour.

"Where Rarey's mantle has fallen."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"We honestly believe there is not a horse in the world which he cannot make gentle."—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

"Most scientific and successful educator or trainer of vicious horses I have ever met."—*Robert Bonner, Esq.*

Free exhibitions 7½ every evening and Saturday at 2½ at Pavillion, No. 118 West 30th-st., near 6th-av. Vicious horses handled free.

GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

For one week we will sell, at retail, harness, saddles, bridles, and every description of saddlery goods, damaged by the recent fire in these premises.

C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING TO EUROPE—Landau, park phaeton and buggy; little worn; by Brewster, of 5th-av.; also, French and American double harness. Apply from 9 to 11 at private stable No. 65 West 44th-st.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see. DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CARRIAGE AND harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, corner of 19th-st. and 9th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 202 5TH-AV., LOOKING on Madison-square, 5th-av., and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

NO. 130 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room on second floor front, to let to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board; hot and cold water.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 318, elegantly furnished room, second floor front, hot and cold water, large closets, superior table and attendance; low to first-class parties. No moving.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; also single room; private table if preferred. References exchanged.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A furnished reception-room and bedroom attached; also, a third-floor front room for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 31 West 9th-st.

BOARD, WITH SINGLE ROOM, OR elegantly-furnished suite, near 48th-st. and 5th-av. Address M. M., *Times'* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 357 WEST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, ONE furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and lady, without board; good references.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references given and required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343, NEAR 34TH-st., handsomely-furnished rooms with or without board. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 22D-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, singly or en suite; location first-class and central.

NO. 101 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF five rooms, nicely furnished, for house-keeping; also single rooms. No moving in May.

A SECOND FLOOR—THREE ROOMS, with use of bath, to let, $30 a month. Inquire at No. 74 Barrow-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let; small family. No. 40 West 21st-st.

LARGE HALL ROOM, WITH BOARD and private bath. No. 53 West 33d-st. References.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENtleman in a private house, between 48th and 59th sts., 5th and 8th avs. Address A. A. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, one or two pleasant rooms. Address, stating exact price, location, &c., E. P. B., No. 3 Dey-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of March, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH COLWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JOHNSTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Johnston, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS T. BROWNELL, EZRA H. CRANE and FREDERICK HUTCHINGS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Louis T. Brownell, Ezra H. Crane and Frederick Hutchings, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM Z. GURNEE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

JAMES EVANS, Attorney, Paterson, N. J.

mh15-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL CLELAND, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Cleland, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of April, 1869.

ISAAC M. ANDRUS, Assignee,

mh22-1aw3wF* No. 47 Dey-st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

SARAH P. VALENTINE, ELIZABETH B. JANES, } Executrixes.

f2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of February, 1872. EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor. LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.

mh1-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1872.

CHRISTIAN HUPFEL, Executor.

ja19-1aw6mF*

GROCERIES, &C.

1841. S. DAVIS, JR.'S 1841.

CELEBRATED "DIAMOND"

HAMS.

CINCINNATI.

This old reliable brand is now in its thirty-first year. It has given satisfaction for the evenness and richness of its curing. Its patrons are to be found in all parts of our country; nor is it unknown in the Canadas, England and France.

In 1850, the first premium, a silver medal, was awarded by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture "For ham cured in 1846"—four years old! They are good, old or new. This season's cure is considered very superior.

Sold by MACY & CO., HOUSTON & STEINLE, A. T. ALBRO, and W. H. CORWIN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. NILSSON—HAMLET.

LAST TWO (2) NIGHTS OF MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON, AND THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. THIS (Friday,) March 22, and MONDAY, March 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch have the honor to announce that on the evenings of the above dates they will produce, for the first time in America, M. Ambroise Thomas' grand opera, HAMLET, IN FOUR ACTS AND SIX TABLEAUX,

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON, in her original creation of OPHELIA

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY	as..THE QUEEN
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI	as....LAERTES
MONSIEUR A. BARRE	as....HAMLET
SIGNOR REICHARDT	as....HORATIO
MONSIEUR JOSEF JAMET	as CLAUDIUS, King of Denmark
SIGNOR COLETTI	as The Ghost of the Deceased King.
SIGNOR BARILI	as..MARCELLUS
SIGNOR LOCATELLI	as....POLONIUS

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor

This work will be presented with the composer's authorized modifications, precisely as given at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, in four acts and six tableaux.

The six tableaux of the opera are as follows: Tableau 1—Palace of the King of Denmark. Tableau 2—The Esplanade (known in the tragedy as the Platform scene.) Tableau 3—The Garden scene. Tableau 4—The Players. Tableau 5—Hamlet and the Queen. Tableau 6—The Willows (and death of Ophelia.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, AT 1½ P. M., GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

On SATURDAY, APRIL 6, at 1½ P. M., GRAND FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE, AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Ticket offices—The Academy; also, 701 and 114 Broadway. Steinway's pianos are used by this company.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, FRA DIAVOLO.

Mr. SANTLEY in his great rôle of FRA DIAVOLO.

Mrs. VAN ZANDT, Mrs. SEGUIN, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HALL.

Seats at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TIME HAS TRIED IT!

The public has given a verdict of approval on G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.

242D TIME.

FOX'S FUN — The Martens. — 908th time of FOX as Humpty — HUMPTY DUMPTY. — The Wilsons. — FOX'S FUN

The KIRALFYS.

242D TIME.

Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING.

CAPOUL'S FAREWELL.

Positively his last appearance in New-York.

Seats for this extraordinary occasion can be secured in advance at the box-office, and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Final appearance of Mlle. DUVAL, also of THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, together with the FULL NINTH REGIMENT BAND, MULLER, the great baritone, CLARA PERL, prima donna of the MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY, JOSEPHINE FILOMENA, the wonderful Chilian violiniste, PRATT, the renowned pianiste, in a programme of unusual magnitude and excellence, embracing the very gems of all the most popular operas, SUNDAY EVENING, March 24.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EVERY NIGHT! LALLA ROOKH!

AMERICA'S GREATEST STAGE PRODUCTION!

OVER 3,000 DELIGHTED PEOPLE PRESENT LAST EVENING!

LALLA ROOKH IS THE GRANDEST SPECTACULAR PIECE PRODUCED ON ANY STAGE IN EUROPE OR AMERICA!

"The magnificence of the scenery, costumes and appointments, indeed, fairly took away the breath even of experienced play-goers."—*New-York Herald.*

*** Mr. COLE respectfully suggests that as he has arranged for the opening of the box-office daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., where tickets may be had dated TEN DAYS AHEAD, it would be advisable to those desirous of avoiding the pressing of the multitude about the entrances, to secure their seats in advance.

MATINEE TO-MORROW COMMENCES AT 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

FRIDAY, March 22, (First time in many years,) THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.

SATURDAY MATINEE, March 23, THE PROVOKED HUSBAND, (Last time.)

SATURDAY EVENING, March 23, LONDON ASSURANCE.

MONDAY, March 25, FROU FROU! Benefit of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.

FRIDAY, March 29, Benefit of Miss AGNES ETHEL.

IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL, AN EXTRAORDINARY PARISIAN SENSATION Bearing the singular and significant title of ARTICLE 47.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NIGHTS OF LA BELLE SAUVAGE.

MRS. JOHN WOOD and her celebrated LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY, with MR. MARK SMITH.

LA BELLE SAUVAGE, With entire new scenery.

H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas...Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhattan........Mr. MARK SMITH

For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills.

Previous to the Burlesque, A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA.

POCAHONTAS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT....Director

Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE ROMANTIC FAIRY SPECTACLE OF CINDERELLA!

WITH ITS FELICITOUS SCENES OF GAYETY AND PICTURESQUE FEATURES.

SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN In a charming medley of splendors.

THE GRAND PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA Will conclude a superb exhibition of EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS BY THE MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE OF STAR PERFOMERS THAT THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

MAGIC IN SCIENCE.

GRAND MATINEE OF MARVELS FOR THE CHILDREN.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 23, at 2 o'clock, ASSOCIATION HALL,

By Prof. W. C. RICHARDS.

BEAUTIFUL and STARTLING EXPERIMENTS.

Prismatic Wheel; Singing Flames; The Wizard's Ring; The Lake of Fire; The Magic Girdle; Volcanic Iceberg; Swarm of Iron Bees; Icy Torch; Struck by Lightning; Rain of Meteors; Fire Balloon Ascent; Candle Contest; Bubbles Bewitched; The Mock Sun.

Children's tickets, 15 cents; adults, 25 cents. For sale at the Hall. No reserved seats.

FAIRY TALES OF SCIENCE.

ABOUT THE SUN.

What the telescope and spectroscope tell us about the great Light-giver, with splendid scenic demonstrations and brilliant illustrations.

Prof. W. C. RICHARDS,

ASSOCIATION HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, at 8 o'clock.

Go early.
No reserved seats.
Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents.
For sale at the hall.

THIRD PROMENADE CONCERT

OF THE SEASON, BY THE BAND OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

CHARLES REHMS....Leader

AT THE ARMORY, 14TH-ST., ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1872.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale by Colfax & Overton, No. 234 Broadway; Roe Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway; Tates & Briggs, No. 854 Broadway, and members of the Regiment, and at the door.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC MAN, with from $6,000 to $10,000, to take the place of a party retiring from a wood-manufacturing business, long established, and now in profitable operation in this City, which can be largely increased. As the business will bear investigation, none but principals, with good reference, need apply. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS, DIStillers, and capitalists—Partner wanted, with $15,000 to $30,000, to extend a profitable business, secured by letters patent, for distilling and purifying spiritous liquors for medicinal purposes and family use. Full particulars by calling on Mr. HARRIS, at the refinery and ware-rooms, No. 641 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOTEL, RESTaurant and bar-room attached, near Madison-square, completely furnished, and a long lease; a competent party will be liberally dealt with.

DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

CALL AT NO. 21 CORTLANDT-ST., New-York City, and see the new lamp; no oil, no naphtha or gas, and no explosions; neat, cheap, safe and healthy. State and county rights for sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

In consequence of Mr. Booth's annual engagement in Philadelphia, commencing on March 25, he will be compelled to withdraw for a few weeks. The management is, therefore, compelled to announce this as the

LAST WEEK of the present engagement of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, as BERTUCCIO, In Tom Taylor's Tragedy of THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

LAST BOOTH MATINEE On SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. BOOTH.....as.....Sir EDWARD MORTIMER in THE IRON CHEST.

Box-book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

On MONDAY NEXT, March 25, Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, as ROSALIND, in AS YOU LIKE IT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LE CLERCQ.

SPECIAL.—The management takes pleasure in announcing the engagement of the charming and accomplished artiste, Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ, who will make her first appearance at this Theatre, On MONDAY NEXT, March 25, as ROSALIND, In Shakespeare's brilliant comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT.

Miss LE CLERCQ will be supported by Mr. F. C. BANGS, Mr. D. W. WALLER and the full resources of the company.

Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux, THE VETERAN.

"The Veteran," as we predicted in anticipation of its production, has proved one of the most successful dramas ever brought out, even at Wallack's, splendid as is its roll of dramatic victories. It would be hard to speak too highly of the perfect smoothness and ease with which the piece now runs. Each character has been cast with admirable regard to the individual capacity and peculiarities of the player. We have already spoken at length in previous notices of the elegance of the setting and mounting, and can only repeat what we said then. The last tableaux is a chef d'œuvre of startling incident and skillful blending of color and costume. "The Veteran" will, doubtless, run to the end of the season; but we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will well bear seeing twice or thrice.—*Extract from New-York Herald.*

Box-book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Chas. Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, and Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

NILSSON MATINEE.

Lessee and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Mr. LESTER WALLACK respectfully announces that he has concluded an arrangement with the Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch for ONE (1) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872, AT 1½ P. M., prior to departure for Europe of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON.

PRICES—General admission, (two,) $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location.

Seats can be secured (commencing this morning) at the Academy of Music box office only.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER.......MANAGER

NOW READY, THE GREAT BURLESQUE, ERNANI; OR, THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

Mr. GEORGE ATKINS, Miss MINNIE JACKSON, Miss ANNIE WOOD, Miss JENNIE KIMBALL, Miss S. A. FREEMAN, in the principal characters.

THE GREAT HERNANDEZ TROUPE ANTONIO HERNANDEZ, YOUNG AMERICA, Mlle. IDA DE SOYER, ARTHUR HERNANDEZ, J. LEONARD, MUNROE, THE MARVEL, in his Magic Changes and Popular Songs; making ten distinct changes in presence of the audience.

ALL THE FAVORITES STILL RETAINED.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28TH ST AND BROADWAY.

MONDAY, March 18, LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF Mr. MACKAYE'S DRAMATIC SEASON.

REVIVAL. REVIVAL. REVIVAL.

FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE. | FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

Of the thrilling Play in Five Acts of MONALDI. MONALDI.

MONALDI....Mr. MACKAYE
ROSALIA LANDI....Miss GRISWOLD

SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.

SATURDAY, March 23, 2 P. M., ONLY MONALDI MATINEE.

Box-office open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

TODAY AT 2 New Burlesque of LUNA; OR, THE BOY WHO CRIED FOR THE MOON, and A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.	THIS EVENING AT 8. Moral Sensational Drama, WORKING MEN OF NEW-YORK. NEW SCENERY, Machinery and Effects.

On exhibition all day, "BARNUM'S CANNIBALS."

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Last week of the popular author and actor, ALBERT W. AIKEN, and the famous play of city life, THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK. Orchestra, $1; circle, 75c.; balcony, 50c.; gallery, 25c.; matinée Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, 25c., 50c. and 75c.

MR. TRENOR'S PUPILS'

MATINEE DANSANTE

At Lyric Hall, this FRIDAY EVENING, 22d inst. Former pupils are at liberty to attend Mr. Trenor's classes. Keeps open until May.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, MARCH 22, AT 2½ P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

CINDERELLA MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2½.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES, at the University Chapel, Washington-square.

Law Course by Hon. R. L. LARREMORE, on *Land Tenures and Titles*, on FRIDAY, 22d March, 1872, at 8 P. M.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE—At 8 P. M. precisely, in the Great Hall, SATURDAY, March 23. The lecture will be delivered by Prof. G. W. PLYMPTON, of the Cooper Union, on the MOLECULAR FORCES. Tickets gratis at the office and Reading-room. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President. Spring session begins April 8. For terms, &c., address as above.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Superior advantages. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On the 1st of May next, Miss WHITTEMORE will be prepared, in connection with her well-established day school, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding scholars. Circulars stating terms, can be had on application as above, either in person or by letter.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—LONG known for its high character and its reasonable rates. Address THOS. HANLON, A. M. D. D., Pennington, N. J.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., established in 1854.—LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A select boarding-school for ten boys; terms moderate.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N.Y.—Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF ENGlish, French, (in which the advertiser is well versed,) Latin, &c., is solicited by a lady graduate, largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic; salary not demanded, but a comfortable and refined home for a brief period is absolutely a *sine qua non*; reference exchanged with Y., No. 77 Christopher-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as resident governess for children from six to fourteen years of age; is competent to teach German, English, French and music. Address P. W., Nos. 17 and 19 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Niagara Ship Canal Land Grant Killed.

Gov. Hoffman's Statutes Revisory Board Crumbling—Rapid Transit—Tweed's Lakes Returned to Him—Senator Wood—Cost of the New Court-House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 21, 1872.

The Assembly spent the whole morning session discussing the bill introduced by Mr. FORT, of Oswego, to cede to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in the Counties of Niagara and Erie, for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. The discussion was confined chiefly to Mr. FORT and Mr. ALBERGER, the former in favor and the latter in opposition to the bill. Mr. FORT represented the enterprise of a ship canal around the Falls as calculated to advance the interests of New-York and of American commerce generally, while Mr. ALBERGER maintained that it would have precisely the opposite effect, and sacrifice New-York for the benefit of Montreal and Quebec. At the close of the discussion the bill was killed on a motion to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried by a vote of 47 to 35.

WHY NEW-YORK CANNOT HAVE CLEAN STREETS.

The Health Committee of the Assembly took some important testimony this morning on the subject of street cleaning in New-York. It appears from the disclosures made by Mr. SCHULTZ and Dr. HARRIS, that a large portion of the money paid by the tax-payers for cleaning the streets goes into the pockets of Democratic politicians in accordance with the original contract made several years ago, and that the balance does not enable the contractor to do the work he agreed to do, and make the profits he thinks he is entitled to. Dr. HARRIS was asked if he knew or could suggest any one who would be able to tell the Committee how the money was diverted that went into the hands of the politicians. He said he had no personal knowledge on the subject, but suggested that Mayor HALL would be able, if so disposed, to give the information required.

RESIGNATIONS.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, one of the Commissioners appointed by authority of an act of the Legislature of 1870, to revise the statutes of the State, today tendered his resignation to the Governor. He assigns as a reason for his resignation, that he is unable to agree with his associates as to the manner in which they should perform their duty. His associates are MONTGOMERY TROOP, of New-York, and a lawyer named STEBBINS, of Cazenovia. The Commission was a Democratic swindle from the beginning, and has resulted in no good to any one, except to give three Democrats, a salary of $5,000 a year each. Gov. HOFFMAN refused to put any Republican on the Commission, and it now appears that his Democratic appointees have been unable to agree upon anything except to draw their salaries regularly. The appropriation for the Commissioners' salaries, made last year, continues till October next, and the Appropriation bill that passed the Assembly last week, only continues their salaries till the 1st of January following. It is reported that Quarantine Commissioners BELL, BARTON and SCHELL are preparing to send in their resignations, in anticipation of the report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

RAPID TRANSIT AGAIN.

Quick transit was the special order in the Senate today, and has occupied almost the entire time of that body. The Beach Pneumatic bill was first in order, and the Senate went into Committee of the Whole upon it at an early hour. The bill was read through without remark when Senator TIEMANN offered an amendment requiring the Company to obtain the consent of the Common Council and two-thirds of the property-owners before excavating any streets; also to exclude them from going through Broadway under any circumstances. Senator BENEDICT approved of TIEMANN'S amendment. Senator WINSLOW said he thought the amendment was intended to kill the bill, and protested against this unfair manner of opposing it. Senator MADDEN made a speech in support of the bill. Senator TIEMANN insisted that the City had an absolute ownership in Broadway and read from the old charters to prove it. Other Senators spoke pro and con, without shedding any particular light on the subject, and the time for adjourning having arrived, the Senate took a recess without coming to any conclusion, and without reaching the Swain Two Tier bill, which was in the same Committee of the Whole.

THE WATER BILL.

Senator ROBERTSON succeeded today in getting through his bill to repeal the Tweed Water act, passed last year. Senator BENEDICT made an ineffectual effort to have the bill recommitted. He thought the present act needed amendment. There were in it many oppressive provisions, but to pass this bill would subject the City of New-York to very serious peril, as it provided the only security against a water famine. He said the clause in last year's act which referred all disputes to the Courts of the First District, was wrong and should be amended. Senator TIEMANN also made a plea against a total repeal. Senator ROBERTSON, to whom the success of the bill is a vital matter, urged its immediate passage. He denied that the City of New-York would be in any danger of famine if the bill passed. It did not affect the right of the City to the Croton or its tributaries, and then by proper engineering structures and by economy could be made to furnish sufficient water for many years to come. As to Boyd's storage reservoir, this bill did not affect that; the authority for that structure was to be found in a previous act which this bill did not affect. After some further discussion the bill passed by a large majority. It has yet to be acted upon by the Assembly.

THE GREENPOINT FERRY.

The agitation of the ferry question by the people of the Eastern District of Brooklyn has produced substantial fruits in the passage this morning of the bill to regulate the hours of running of the boats plying from the foot of Tenth and Twenty-third streets to Greenpoint, which has already passed the Assembly.

SENATOR JAMES WOOD.

Senator CHATFIELD intends to move, at the beginning of next week, to make Senator WOOD'S case, and the resolution of expulsion, a special order for Wednesday or Thursday next. The minority report from Senator LORD has not yet been presented.

COST OF THE RING COURT-HOUSE.

Controller GREEN'S answer to Senator TREMAN'S resolution calling for information as to the cost of the new Court-house in New-York, was received today, and gives the following figures, all of which were published months ago in the TIMES, but ignored by the public as long as the Ring was in its glory:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1861	$86,999 75	1867	873,115 69
1862	513,436 92	1868	800,756 87
1863	441,826 33	1859	657,460 38
1864	551,672 62	1870	2,670,657 29
1865	649,405 04	1871	427,757 05
1866	481,615 25	1872	40,246 35
Total			$8,194,949 54

CARRYING DEADLY WEAPONS.

Senator LEWIS introduced a bill amending the first section of a law passed April 20, 1866, relative to carrying deadly weapons, as follows:

Every person who shall within this State use or attempt to use, or with intent to use, against any other person shall knowingly and secretly conceal on his person, or with like intent shall willfully and furtively possess any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as slung-shot, billy, sand-club or metal knuckles, and any dirk or dagger, or sword-cane, or air-gun, pistol or revolver, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof may be punished by imprisonment in any prison for a term not more than one year or a fine not exceeding $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment. This act to take effect immediately.

MILLER'S CASE.

The House Insurance Committee met again this afternoon, in the Miller case, but was unable to take testimony, owing to the absence of a stenographer.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

The House Printing Committee met this afternoon, and recalled THOMAS L. GOODWIN, who reiterated his testimony concerning WM. RICHARDSON, which the latter, some days since, contradicted. GOODWIN, also, produced a witness, who testified to his (GOODWIN'S) good character.

SINKING THE TRACK.

The Senate Railroad Committee met again to hear arguments in the case of the New-York and Harlem Railroad concerning the proposition to sink the tracks of that road in the upper part of the City.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed in the Senate: Regulating the Courts of Record in New-York; to dissolve the New-York and Richmond Granite Company; prescribing the duties of assessors and collectors of taxes; amending the act to lay out Sixtieth-street, Brooklyn; incorporating the National American University of Music and other liberal arts in New-York City; providing for an armory in Brooklyn; to amend the Constitution relative to bribery and corruption at elections; to exempt dentists in New-York from jury duty.

The Pneumatic Tunnel Bill Ordered to a Third Reading—Miscellaneous Business Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Senate, at its evening session, resumed the consideration of the Pneumatic Tunnel bill, which, after a protracted discussion, was ordered to a third reading without material amendment. The Two-Tier, or Swain bill, for the west side, was then taken up, and also ordered to a third reading.

All shades of reformers in Brooklyn appear to have agreed upon the charter lately introduced in the Senate by Mr. PERRY. The Assembly Committee on Cities was attended this afternoon by a large delegation from the various organizations, who expressed their hearty approbation of the amended bill in question.

In the Assembly the bill authorizing the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company to extend its track across to the west side of the City, through Fourteenth-street, was ordered to a third reading after a long discussion, in which Messrs. HAWKINS and HUSTED opposed the bill and Messrs. CAMPBELL and COOK advocated it. An amendment, offered by Mr. HAWKINS, requiring the Company to pay the City $250,000 for the purchase, was voted down, and the amount to be paid was left to the decision of the Commissioners to be appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The bill to equalize the assessment for Prospect Park, by imposing only twenty per cent. on property on the east end of the Park, which is to be sold, and eighty per cent. on the City at large, was progressed with the understanding that it be recommitted, in order to give the Park Commissioners a hearing.

The Senate Committee on Cities have been in session the whole evening, discussing the Seventy's Charter, without making much progress. So far as agreed upon, the amendments are the same as enumerated in my dispatch last night. The Chairman of the Committee thinks they will be able to report it some time tomorrow, and expects to put it through both Houses as amended without much debate. S.

PRO RATA FREIGHT TOLLS.

Hearing Before the House Railroad Committee—An Ex-Corruptionist Speaks His Mind.

ALBANY, March 21.—The House Railroad Committee had Mr. ALVORD'S Pro Rata Freight bill before them this afternoon, and Mr. TILLINGHAST, Superintendent, and Mr. WORCESTER, Treasurer of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, were examined by HORACE F. CLARKE. They testified that if the bill was passed and enforced they would have to abandon either the through or way-freight business of their road. HORACE F. CLARKE addressed the Committee on the subject of railroad management generally, and asked that all the railroads in the State should be given a hearing on the provisions of the bill.

A motion was made by members of the Committee to postpone further action until next Tuesday. Pending its consideration, GEORGE A. JONES said he should protest in a most solemn manner against further delay in relation to this matter. The people had petitioned for this bill in great numbers, and delays were only asked for in order to defeat the measure. He said he spoke from experience as an ex-member of the lobby, and an ex-corruptionist of legislators.

Mr. CLARKE desired to know if the gentleman said he was an ex-corruptionist.

Mr. JONES replied that he was.

Mr. CLARKE said he was glad to hear that he had abandoned his old business.

Mr. JONES—And I am sorry to see the gentleman has not abandoned his.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday next.

NEW-YORK STREETS.

Testimony of Jackson S. Schultz Before the Assembly Committee on Public Health, Regarding the Cleansing Contracts.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—The House Committee on Public Health held a session, this morning, to investigate the system of cleansing the streets of New-York City. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ testified:

By reason of the position which I occupied during some portion of the year 1867, as President of the Board of Health, it was my duty to superintend the execution of the contract. Messrs. BROWN, DE VOUS and KNAPP had the contract before Mr. WHITNEY came in under my administration. It was deemed advisable by the Corporation, in order to get the work thoroughly done, to give a contract for a sufficient period to warrant contractors providing carts, horses, scows, and all the paraphernalia necessary to do the work properly; therefore it was deemed advisable to let the contract for ten years. The contract stipulates that all the paved streets and avenues and all the wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept and the dust carried off at least one time each week unless the weather prevents. Considerable difficulty was experienced in drawing a contract and making it clear, comprehensive and binding in every point so as to secure a proper performance of the work by the contracting parties. It was thought these things had all been properly guarded and cared for, but political influence had been brought to bear, and the result is seen in dirty streets and the shirking of contractors in the plain matter of their duty. It was soon found by the Board of Health that contractors evaded the spirit of their agreement, and that, instead of being a success, the whole matter of the contract was a failure. The attention of Mr. O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, was called to the case and the fact pointed out to him. But he was led by political motives, and always decided in favor of the contractors. Any attempt to get a bill before the Legislature to improve this state of affairs signally failed. The amount paid under the contract is $498,000 a year. Such are the profits arising from it that it has frequently been sold for from $20,000 to $30,000.

The system in use was for the contractor to gather the garbage in one street and dump it in another along with ashes, and then, if complaints are made, a reply is given that it is done in order to fill up lots. When this dumping is not done in New-York City it is taken over to Jersey City in boats, and used to fill up the flats. All the streets can be thoroughly cleaned under the contract, and yet a profit of $200,000 be made—a fact that proved that the contractor can sell his contract at any time for from $200,000 to $250,000.

The contractor now refuses to clean the streets because of the frost, (under the contract he cannot be compelled to do so,) and the pier-heads and slips have not been cleaned for months. Sub-inspectors for districts are appointed by the contractor, who are told by the contractor that if the expense of cleaning his district exceeds a certain sum he shall be discharged at once, and he is not expected to grumble at not receiving a sufficient salary. This Sub-inspector employs his men and has the work done in a manner careless and negligent. Under the old administration of the Board of Health it was of no use for the Police to send in complaints of filthy streets, for no attention was paid to them if one subcontractor made affidavit that he had done the best he could in any section under controversy.

The removal of offal and night-soil contracts were perfect swindles, because nineteen-twentieths of the houses are now drained into the sewers, and from thence into the river, and it would pay the City better to drain the remainder—consisting of houses in the lower part of the City—than to allow the contractor to remove it, as he now does, to the detriment of the health of the City, in carting the stuff through the streets and down to the docks.

Mr. SCHULTZ asserted that the contractor receives over $100,000 per annum for removing this soil. Then as to removing dead animals. It was wrong to pay $5 for every dead horse, when there were plenty of bone men would give $4 for each dead animal. But all this was the result of political influence, and other influences, one man having $10,000 when the contract was got.

Mr. BROWN—The present contractor had told witness that he (BROWN) did not get the whole of the money mentioned in the contract, and until Mr. BROWN got into the hands of these bad parties he was an honest man.

Mr. SCHULTZ knew some party was receiving $200,000 per annum out of the contract, as parties using steam engines were obliged to pay extra for removal of ashes. The better way would be to make the Police see this contract carried out properly, as there would be emulation among the different Precincts to keep their streets cleaned; at any rate, this plan would be feasible, and these contractors would be made to do their duty, or if the Police would not attend to seeing the work done, then indeed all was lost.

Judge BOSWELL, when in office, used his best endeavors to perform his duty, but he stood alone on the Board of Health, and as fast as he gave an order for work to be done, the next meeting of the Board would rescind it. The work is worth $500,000 annually to do it well; it was worse done now than five years ago, and constantly growing worse.

The present improved mode of paving the streets made the task of cleansing them much easier and less expensive, as sweeping-machines can be used.

The present system was all a fraud, and residents of the best parts of the City were disgusted with the whole thing, and preferred to have the work done by private contractors.

Dr. ELISHA HARRIS was then examined, and said:

The streets now were positively filthy, and the contractor now had no excuse for neglecting to cleanse them, as the weather had been unusually open; it was owing to the unusually unclean condition of the streets that there had been so much sickness, and New-York never could be made healthy until a contract for the removal of filth was enforced thoroughly; the provisions of the present contract were sufficient for all purposes if only properly carried out, but under Mayor HALL'S Government the work was neglected and a large sum passed into somebody's pocket. At the time of the cholera the then existing Board of Health procured four tons of chloride of lime and fifty barrels of coal-tar, which disinfectants were thoroughly used, and the streets cleaned at an extra cost of $10,000, and yet last year an additional $200,000 was voted for that identical work, and the streets were not cleaned at all.

The Committee then adjourned, with the understanding that they would report in the shape of a bill to remove the abuses complained of.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Judge Barnard's Case Continued Yesterday Before Them.

Testimony of Messrs. Mitchell, Black and Others—A Tammanyite's Opinion of the Judiciary—Investigations in the Registry, County Clerk and District-Attorney's Office.

The Judiciary Committee, with Messrs. PRINCE, TILDEN, NILES and FLAMMER present, resumed their investigation of the charges against Judge BARNARD yesterday. Judge BARNARD was not present at any time during the day, nor did the testimony taken present any very new or interesting features. Nine witnesses were examined, and the Committee adjourned at 5 P. M. Two sub-committees met during the day, one to investigate the District-Attorney's office, and the other to hear complaints about the County Clerk's and Registry offices. The Committee also sat to hear an argument in favor of the New Marine Court bill, by Judge SHEA.

The first witness called by the Bar Association was Ex-Judge WILLIAM MITCHELL, who testified that he had been a Judge in the Supreme Court, and had had the opportunity to observe the official conduct of Judge BARNARD; that the character and tone of the New-York Judiciary had retrograded during the last ten or fifteen years; the witness in cross-examination said that he had ample opportunity to observe this, and could safely say that not only had the reputation of the Judiciary greatly suffered, but that the confidence in law and justice which ought to fill the minds of all honest citizens, seems entirely to have disappeared, and the public now, instead of regarding the Courts of this City with a feeling of respect and awe, looked upon them rather with contempt.

In reference to Judge BARNARD personally, he said that he believed him to be a good lawyer—at all events he was able to "get through" a great amount of work in a short time—from his own personal knowledge he knew nothing against his character, but believed he had the reputation among lawyers and others of being greatly addicted to favoritism, both through personal and political motives.

Mr. EDWARD G. BLACK, an attorney, testified in relation to a suit between Capt. SAMUELS and the editors of the *Evening Post*. He stated that the suit was of great importance to the plaintiff; that he, as his counsel, made a motion for a stay of proceedings before Judge BARNARD, which was delayed, thereby materially injuring the interests of his client, and showing unwarranted and illegal partiality toward the proprietors of the *Evening Post*. Witness explained that in this action the defendants desired delay, and Judge BARNARD delayed the motion. On cross examination, he said all he knew was that the action of Judge BARNARD impressed him with the idea of favoritism.

Mr. A. A. LOW testified to the effect the Judiciary's reputation had upon American securities abroad and at home.

Mr. ADOLPH LEVINGER, attorney, stated that in the year 1870 he was engaged in a suit of foreclosure of a chattel mortgage for a firm, and applied to Judge BARNARD for an injunction, which he curtly refused without even examining the papers presented to him. His client, upon learning this, asked him for the papers, saying "he knew how to fix it with Judge BARNARD," and in a few days the injunction was granted. Witness did not actually know the process by which Judge BARNARD had been made to change his mind in this instance, but certainly thought it was a very strange and irregular proceeding.

Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors, was the next witness examined. He stated that Judge BARNARD had granted an injunction restraining one branch of the Tammany organization from occupying Tammany Hall, and on witness' application it was dissolved by Judge BARRETT; that the ground of his application was that Judge BARNARD was himself a member of the Tammany Organization. On cross examination Mr. TAYLOR said he did not know to which branch of Tammany Judge BARNARD belonged, but had heard the Judge say that he was a very bad member, as he never attended the meetings; witness had heard a vast amount of unfavorable criticism on the Judge's character. From his own personal knowledge he could not say that he thought Judge BARNARD was influenced in his decisions by any pecuniary considerations, but his manner while on the Bench and in public generally was far from becoming to the high position he held. The witness gave a detailed and humorous description of what he called Judge BARNARD'S "personal peculiarities," in which he spoke of his total disregard of public opinion, of his "loudness" of dress, his boisterousness in public, and his general undignified and even vulgar behavior while presiding in the Supreme Court. In conclusion he said that while there was nothing criminal in all this, still he thought that such conduct as that had a demoralizing effect upon the community at large, and reflected discredit upon the Judiciary and the civil institutions of the City.

Mr. ROBERT LINDSAY, an attaché of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was called to produce the bail bond upon which Judge BARNARD released WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Mr. COMPTON, attorney, testified in relation to the suit of SHEPPERD against DUFF, which involved the possession of the Olympic Theatre. He stated that in this case Judge BARNARD granted the defendant an allowance of $1,500, which he thought was far above what it should be, as his (witness') case only involved in money the amount of $5,500; he thought that Judge BARNARD was in some manner personally interested in this litigation, but could not tell how or to what extent.

Judge TRACY, of the Marine Court, testified in relation to certain pecuniary transactions which he had with Judge BARNARD. He acknowledged that a check for $4,000, passing from him to BARNARD, was placed in a City bank in January, 1871, and explained the matter as follows: In 1870 he, with Judge BARNARD and a Mr. HIGGINS, purchased some real estate in Eighty-fourth-street for $6,000, each person investing $2,000; shortly afterward witness sold this property for $18,000; Judge BARNARD had not paid in his portion of the original purchase-money, so that he was only entitled to $4,000, the check for which was the one in question.

Mr. SHEARMAN called, testified in relation to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, but said nothing new. The Committee adjourned at 5 P. M., and will not resume Judge BARNARD'S case until Saturday at 10 A. M. Today Judge McCUNN is to be examined in reference to some of his official acts.

At 6 P. M. the Committee reassembled to hear complaints against the Registry and County Clerk's offices.

Mr. SAMUEL B. HIGGINBOTTOM, counsellor-at-law, testified that he had had business in the County Clerk's and Register's offices; the charges in both offices are from three to five times the legal statutory allowances; he had been in the habit of paying yearly above one thousand dollars more than he ought to pay according to law; these charges were in connection with the law business of DAY, LORD & DAY; the Mutual and the Equitable Life Insurance Companies have each three hundred searches made annually in the Register's office; the charges made are usually four times what they should be; for recording deeds and mortgages, $3 is charged, when at the rate of four cents per folio, the legal charge is $1; that it was a matter of comment among lawyers that the Register realizes $75,000 annually above his legal charges. Witness produced a search, for which the Register had been paid $25, while the legal charge should have been only $7 55; in 1853, a law was passed, forfeiting the Register's fees, should he in any case detain a search more than twenty days; he had frequently had searches detained over fifty days; had very little experience in the Register's office since Gen. SIGEL came in, but knew that the old system of excessive charges is continued under him. In answer to the question whether he had ever known Gen. SIGEL to make illegal charges, the witness replied that he had investigated the office, and had seen searches on which excessive fees were charged; he then enumerated several persons, including JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and RICHARD McCURDY, of the Mutual Life Company, who would testify to having been charged illegal fees. The witness then testified in relation to similar abuses in the County Clerk's office, but mentioned no specific charges. Mr. LOEW, witness affirmed, charges three times more than he was entitled to by law.

The Committee then adjourned these inquiries, that of the County Clerk's office till 6 P. M. on Saturday, and the Register's office till 10 A. M. of the same day.

At 7½ P. M. the Committee heard the argument of Judge SHEA, in favor of the new Marine Court bill. The address lasted over an hour. The principal points of it he said were that it opposed the changing of the name of the Court on account of association. It opposed any extension of its jurisdiction, but wanted an intermediate Court established which would take charge of all cases of inferior importance. Also, that one of the Judges of the Marine Court should be appointed a Chief Justice, who should have absolute power in the signing of transcripts. The bill also advocated a complete change in the system of costs, desiring an increase in some instances, and in others a modification.

The investigation of the Judiciary Committee in the District-Attorney's office was resumed yesterday into the records of the many cases "pigeonholed" during Judge GARVIN'S term of office. Today the testimony of any persons having complaints to make or charges to bring against the office will be heard. The records of the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer for the past three years have been called for by the Committee.

A VETERAN STATESMAN.

Ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, the New Minister to Peru.

From the Baltimore American, March 21.

The nomination by President GRANT of Ex-Gov. FRANCIS THOMAS as Minister to Peru is a graceful recognition of the worth and patriotism of a veteran statesman, who has devoted the best years of his life to the service of his country. There is no son of Maryland now living who has played so conspicuous a part in public affairs as has Ex-Gov. THOMAS. A man of intense personality, he has left his impress on the history of the State that so highly honored him, and of the nation in whose councils he served so long and well. He had the advantage of most of his contemporaries as an emancipationist. His devotion to the principles of human liberty dates back to the organization of the Freesoil Party. He wrote a letter indorsing the Anti-Slavery platform of the Buffalo Convention in 1848, and soon afterward went into the Congressional canvass with Hon. WM. T. HAMILTON on the issues therein set forth. Of course he was beaten, but the fact that there was a man in Maryland who dared to raise the Anti-Slavery banner in those days should not be forgotten. From that time until the breaking out of the war he lived in retirement, almost in seclusion. The firing on Sumter waked up his slumbering energies, and rekindled the patriotic fervor of his soul. The appeals which he made to the people of western Maryland to stand by the Union will be remembered long after the gray-haired orator has been laid to his rest. He was elected to Congress for three successive terms, and notwithstanding the fact that he represented a district in which many of the old Anti-Slavery prejudices still lingered, he was always found voting for what were then called the extreme measures of the advanced Republicans. He voted in favor of the bill granting to the colored men of the District of Columbia the right of suffrage, and he went before the people of his district and justified the act. After his retiring from Congress Gov. THOMAS was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Congressional District, a position which he now fills.

A STRANGE SCENE.

A Mother Complained of by Her Son.

From the Albany Journal, March 21.

On North-street, North Albany, PATRICK GOLDEN and family reside, the husband keeping a grocery and provision store. He is sober and industrious, but his wife has occasional fits, when she will become intoxicated, and abuse her children and husband. One of the children, a boy fourteen years of age, is lying at the point of death, and while his brother was carefully attending him last evening, after being up with him for three nights in succession, the mother entered under the influence of liquor. Approaching the bed where her sick son lay, she commenced abusing him, and when his elder brother remonstrated, she struck him several times for his interference. The husband coming in, prevented any further harm. In order to allow the invalid's last hours to pass away in peace, they were compelled to cause her arrest. The examination came off this morning before Justice CLUTE. The eldest son's testimony was taken, his eyes suffused with tears, at the thought of being instrumental in convicting his mother of such an offense, she meanwhile begging piteously of him to desist. The husband then took the stand, when she fell down, and clasping his knees, besought him for the love of God, for the sake of her infant babe, and for all the ties that bound them together, not to send her to jail. The husband, though deeply affected, was inexorable, saying that his boy's last hours should be spent in peace. Justice CLUTE finally terminated the scene by signing a commitment, when she was taken to jail.

Senator Sumner and the President.

From the Boston Traveller, March 20.

Men who have the reputation of being well posted in political matters not unfrequently seek excuses for Senator SUMNER in the President's advocacy of the annexation of San Domingo, and in the removal of Mr. MOTLEY as Minister to England, but his dislike of the President dates back to a much earlier period, and has a far different origin. Two well-known Massachusetts Republicans were in Washington four weeks after the inauguration of President GRANT, and called upon the Senator, who talked with them freely, and severely criticised the then recent appointments to office, and among other things said: "It is always bad policy, in a republican form of government, to put into the Presidential chair a man whose only qualification is his military record." And he added, with a voice and manner peculiarly his own, "President GRANT, in these few weeks that he has been President, has done more to demoralize and break up the Republican Party than ANDREW JOHNSON did in his entire four years' Administration!" As the gentlemen were leaving, one of them inquired if that conversation should be repeated in Massachusetts. "Yes," said the Senator, "Proclaim it anywhere and everywhere!" The gentleman left, but did not bear Mr. SUMNER'S message to the people of this State, and only made it public when, a year or two later, the whole community had been made aware of his dislike of the President. About the time of the visit of these gentlemen to Washington, other gentlemen of his State became aware of Senator SUMNER'S feelings toward President GRANT. It is apparent from the fact that President GRANT at that time had done but little besides appoint his Cabinet and other officers, and less of these than had been anticipated, that the Senator could have had no other cause of complaint.

Ninth Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College for Women.

The ninth annual Commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College for Women took place last evening at Association Hall. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. DEEMS. The annual report was read by the Dean, Mrs. C. S. LOZIER, M. D., from which it appeared that during the year the College has matriculated 34 students; the hospital had received 84 charity patients, who made a total of 2,602; also for the dispensary 3,336 patients, giving increasing clinical advantages to the classes. The building is now free from debt, but the current expenses must be met by voluntary contributions. A legacy of $5,000 has lately been bequeathed to the institution by a lady in Massachusetts.

At the conclusion of the report Dr. PAINE, the Censor, conferred the diploma of M. D. on the following ladies: Helen J. Underwood, Harriet E. Brown, Julia E. S. Bell, Julliet P. Tiffany, Mary P. Sawtelle, Amanda Jerard, Mary F. Mann and Emma Scott. During the evening the programme was enlivened by songs, duets and quartets volunteered by several ladies and gentlemen.

The Wharfage Bill.

AN ACT to amend an act in relation to the rates of wharfage, and to regulate piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, passed May 6, 1870.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful to charge and receive within the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, wharfage and dockage at the following rates, viz.: From every vessel that uses or makes fast to any pier, wharf, or bulk-head within said cities, or makes fast to any vessel lying at such pier, wharf or bulk-head, or to any other vessel lying outside of such vessel, for every day or part of a day as follows: From every vessel of 200 tons burden and under, two cents per ton, and for every vessel over 200 tons burden, two cents per ton for each of the first 200 tons, and one-half of one cent per ton for every additional ton, except that all canal-boats navigating the canals of this State, vessels known as North River barges, market-boats, sloops and schooners employed upon the rivers of this State in the transportation of coal, oil, bricks, mineral or agricultural products, shall pay the same rates as such boats or barges were liable to pay under the provisions of the act passed April 10, 1860, and the class of sailing-vessels now known as lighters, shall be at one-half the first above rates; but every vessel making fast to a vessel lying at any pier, wharf, or bulk-head within said cities, or to another vessel outside of such vessel, or at anchor within any slip or basin when not receiving or discharging cargo or ballast, one-half the first above rates, and no boat or vessel shall pay less than fifty cents for a day, or part of a day; and from every vessel or floating structure other than those used for transportation of freight or passengers, double the first above rates: and every vessel that shall leave a pier, wharf, bulk-head, slip, or basin, without first paying the wharfage or dockage due thereon, after being demanded of the owner, consignee or person in charge of the vessel, shall be liable to pay double the rates established by this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the owners or lessees of any pier, wharf, or bulk-head within the cities of New-York and Brooklyn to charge and collect the sum of five cents per ton on all goods, merchandise and materials remaining on the pier, wharf, or bulk-head, owned or leased by him, for every day after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time such goods, merchandise and materials shall have been left or deposited on such piers, wharf or bulk-head, and the same shall be a lien thereon.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Republican Prospects in New-Jersey.

From the New-Brunswick Fredonian, Nov. 19.

The Spring elections in this State, as far as held, indicate a steady increase in the Republican strength. Wherever good nominations have been made, the result shows material gains on last year's vote. There can be no doubt that in a square contest there is a clear majority of the voters of the State in favor of Republican principles and measures, and nothing but the most inexcusable folly and grossest mismanagement can prevent our electoral vote being cast for Gen. GRANT in November next. The differences which have prevailed for some years within the party ranks are for the most part healed, and there is no reason whatever why there should not be entire unity of purpose in all time to come.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There was no meeting of the Board of Audit yesterday, owing to the absence, in Albany, of Mr. STEBBINS, the President.

Inspector GEO. W. DILKS has been elected District Deputy Grand-Master of Odd-fellows for the Third District of this City.

MATTHEW CODY, of No. 391 Madison-street, fell through a hatchway, at No. 3 Bridge-street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange, at noon yesterday, it was decided to close the rooms and suspend business on Good Friday.

A call for the new enrollment of Tammany Democrats will shortly be issued. It will continue three days, at times and places to be designated.

The Turnverein of the West Side met, last night, when action was taken toward extending its organization and to establish a new Turn Hall.

Mr. FRANCIS M. BACCOCK, a merchant doing business at No. 45 Park-place, was found dead in bed at his residence, No. 327 Madison-avenue, yesterday morning.

JAMES MONK, aged thirty-five, of No. 277 Allen-street, was seriously injured by a circular saw, while at work in the box-factory No. 121 Green-street, yesterday.

THOMAS WARD, aged twenty-six, who lived in a tenement-house in the rear of No. 43 Spring-street, was found yesterday morning lying dead in the cellar of his residence.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Street Openings yesterday the resolution of the Common Council directing the discontinuance of the extension of Lafayette-place was confirmed.

The City Chamberlain has ordered the family of EDWIN M. HAGERTY, the alleged voucher thief, formerly janitor of the new Court-house, to vacate the premises immediately.

The German Women's Aid Society Freundschafts Bund gave an annual masquerade last night, and the German Women's Aid Society Borussia also celebrated its second anniversary last evening.

GEORGE STEPHENSON, aged eighteen, residing at Sixty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, was seriously injured, yesterday afternoon, by falling off a derrick at Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

WILLIAM BROWN, a colored waiter at Mrs. MARY C. DOMINGUEZ'S, No. 111 East Twenty-fifth-street, was committed by Justice KOCH, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the basement of the residence of Rev. ROBERT HOWLAND, No. 3 East Forty fifth-street, causing $1,000 damage to the house and furniture; insured for $3,000.

RICHARD EVANS, aged thirty-two, of No. 501 East Twenty-sixth-street, was seriously injured by a pile of bricks falling upon him while at work at the building No. 211 East Twentieth-street, yesterday afternoon.

FELIX HADEL, of No. 302 West Thirty-second-street, yesterday made a complaint at Jefferson Market against PETER CONWAY, charging him with robbing him of his gold watch. CONWAY was held on the charge.

Mrs. KEEP, widow of the late HENRY KEEP, of this City, has given $100,000 to the Ophthalmic Hospital for the purpose of enlarging its accommodations and making provision for the reception of free patients.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the following prisoners were sentenced to State Prison for burglary: EDWARD GRAHAM, ten years; JOHN HEALY, five years, and EDWARD GOISY, four and a half years.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Contested Seats met yesterday to take evidence in the case of DILGER against PLUNKETT, but owing to the illness of Mr. DILGER'S counsel the Committee adjourned to Tuesday next.

A new association called the Liberal Republican Central Committee, held its first meeting at No. 385 Bowery last evening. Steps were taken to send delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, after which the meeting adjourned.

ARNOLD LEITNER, cigar-dealer, of Bleecker-street, was charged before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, with selling cigars not properly stamped. He waived examination, and gave bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

Mr. JAMES YEREANCE, receiver of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, announces that he will pay a first dividend of forty per cent. on all adjusted claims against said Company on and after 25th inst., at his office, No. 152 Broadway.

M. C. FRAZER, aged thirteen, the young highwayman who knocked down JOHN R. HUNT, aged ten, son of Mrs. JULIA HUNT, of No. 11 Cannon-street, and robbed him of $10, on Friday last, was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday.

Bishop POTTER administered the rite of confirmation to twenty-two young persons, at St. George's Chapel, East Nineteenth-street, last evening. They were afterward addressed by the Bishop, Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. EARLBORNE BROWN.

A German Women's Suffrage Association, for the first time, met last night at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. MATHILDE WENDT, Mrs. Dr. AUGUSTE LILIENTHAL, Mme. CLARE NEYMANN, and Dr. ADOLPH DANAI.

The Bonard contested will case came up for a further hearing before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, but owing to the absence of Mr. BERGH and the non-preparation of the testimony heretofore adduced, an adjournment was taken until April 1.

HENRY P. ELIAS was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of swindling in selling worthless watches. The complainant could not identify him, however, and went with an officer to find the man who sold the watch.

A quarrel occurred, yesterday, between HUGH WATERS, of No. 52 Oliver-street, and GEO. HUGHES, of No. 21 Vandewater-street, during which HUGHES stabbed WATERS in the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound. HUGHES was committed to prison.

Mr. JOHN G. DALE, agent of the Inman line of European steamers, yesterday sent a letter to Collector ARTHUR, designating LEET & Co.'s store, at Leroy and West streets, as the warehouse for the reception of unclaimed goods arriving by their vessels.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed Doorman JOSEPH TATE, of the Third Precinct, on two charges of intoxication. Patrolman JOHN CORCORAN, of the Special Service squad, stationed at Booth's Theatre, was allowed to receive $50 for meritorious conduct.

The excitement at the Stock Exchange in regard to Erie stock is gradually subsiding. The sales were lighter yesterday than they have been since the changes in the directory, and the orders from abroad, where the majority of the stock is now owned, were fewer.

During an affray in a liquor-saloon, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, last evening, between two rowdies, one fired a shot at the other, and the ball struck a little girl, who happened to be passing the door. The wound is not considered dangerous.

On Wednesday night, while ERNEST GLAFFER, the proprietor of a drinking-saloon at Nos. 85 and 87 Chatham-street, was ejecting JOHN O'DAY, of No. 31 Goerck-street, from his saloon, the latter stole his watch and chain. For this he was arrested and committed to prison.

The inquest in the case of SAMUEL CALVERT, a keeper in the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, who was stabbed and killed by JUSTIN DUNN, an inmate of the institution, on Sunday night last, will be held by Coroner YOUNG on Saturday morning, at the Coroners' office.

The annual election of officers of the Twelfth Assembly District Grant Club took place last evening. The following were elected: President, Joseph Archbold; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Henry E. Crampton and Valentine Delb; Treasurer, Frederick Hahn; Secretary, Mat. Berryman, Jr.

Mr. A. T. STEWART informed Dr. MORRIS yesterday that one of his servants had small-pox. He said he did not wish to send her to the hospital, and promised to isolate her on the upper story. The doctor said he would send an inspector, and grant the request if the isolation could be made perfect.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening, J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., presiding. The Chairman, Dr. TRUSCATIS and others made addresses eulogistic of President GRANT, and in alluding to the alleged sale of arms to the French, condemned the course pursued by CARL SCHURZ.

At an early hour yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found lying in the hallway of a liquor-store at Sixty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, with a terrible cut on the back of his head. The deceased appears to have been about forty-five years of age, and was attired like a laboring man.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Deputy Coroner MARSH in the case of PETER O'NEILL, who was found insensible at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and who subsequently died. Death resulted from fracture of the skull, but how obtained has not been discovered.

WM. BROWN, a colored porter, in the employ of JAMES J. HOWELL, at No. 2 Exchange-place, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen two unsigned bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company from the office of his employer. He was committed to prison by Justice DOWLING.

MARGARET GIBNEY and CORNELIUS RYAN quarreled, last evening, at their residence, No. 448 West Fifty-fourth-street, and during the scuffle which ensued RYAN struck the woman on the head with a china bowl, inflicting a severe scalp-wound. RYAN was arrested, and the woman was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

At a regular meeting of the Paper-hangers' Association, last evening, a resolution was adopted to advertise the trade of the circumstances leading to the strike in the store of B. L. SOLOMONS & SONS, Broadway, and to warn society men against the alleged specious promises held out by that firm, to induce men to take work under them.

BROOKLYN.

In the County Court, yesterday, Judge MOORE sentenced three young thieves, JOHN RYAN, THOS. HANNIGAN and JAMES SMITH, to the Penitentiary for four years and six months each, for burglary.

JOHN CRAIG, of No. 208 Conover-street, was convicted, yesterday, in the County Court, on a charge of using fire-arms recklessly. It turned out on the trial that he was partially insane, and he will be sent to the Flatbush Asylum today.

A Brooklyn vocal society has been organized with Dr. W. J. THAYER as its President, to represent Brooklyn at the Boston Peace Jubilee next June.

The number of small-pox patients in the County Hospital yesterday was fifty-five, being fourteen fewer than the week previous.

The Republicans of the Seventh Ward have begun the organization of a Grant campaign club.

Twenty-one of the forty-two females lying ill with typhoid fever in the House of the Good Shepherd have been conveyed to the Flatbush Hospital, and the "contagious ward" of that institution being full now, no more can be accommodated.

Mrs. LOUISE BELDEN began a suit in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for divorce from her husband, ROSWELL R. BELDEN, who she alleges is roaming about the country, having been last heard of by her four years ago in Kansas.

LONG ISLAND.

ADAM MILLER, of Cypress Hills, charged with attempting to shoot a boy living in the same neighborhood, was yesterday sentenced to one year in the County Jail, by Justice SNEDIKER, of Jamaica.

Yesterday, as AUSTIN EDWARDS, of Good Ground, was lying low to get a good shot at some wild fowl on the beach, his gun burst in his hand, mangling flesh, bone and nerves in a frightful manner.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Ferry Company having resolved to appeal the Madden suit, a bond has been filed to await the result of the appeal. The sureties on the bond are Messrs. JACOB H. VANDERBILT and A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, who each justified in $13,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The will of the late RICHMOND WARD, representing $170,000, was yesterday admitted to probate in Essex County.

The jury in the case of Rev. B. ANDREWS, indicted for criminal treatment to MARY McLAUGHLIN, has brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The congregation of the First Reformed Church of Paterson have decided to vacate the building now used by them, and erect a new one.

Officers EATON and RYAN, of Jersey City, charged were illegally arresting JOHN P. DALY, were yesterday acquitted in the Hudson County Court.

LOUIS GUITFF, who stabbed GEORGE KAMER, near Guttenberg, has been committed to the Hudson County Jail, to await the result of KAMER'S injuries.

The funeral of the late Prof. HEWLETT will take place from his former residence, at Irvington, this afternoon. The services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. VEHSLAGE, pastor of the Reformed Church.

A lad known as ROBERT, employed in the butcher-shop of BENJAMIN RAHNS, on Hamburg-place, Newark, yesterday killed himself, by accidentally cutting an artery. He was chopping a piece of meat, when the knife slipped, and severed an artery in his thigh.

The Railways on the Fourth-Avenue.

From the Evening Post.

It has not been made certain, by any proofs yet given to the public, that the bill now pending at Albany for lowering the tracks of the railways on Fourth-avenue, from Forty-second-street nearly to the northern boundary of the park, is the true solution of the difficult problem there presented. But this proposition is suggested by engineers of eminence; and the fact that the opponents of it have not claimed that it is impracticable is strongly in its favor. If the work would be so expensive that the half of the cost would be a serious burden for either the City or the united railroad companies, this fact would doubtless have been already urged with effect before the Assembly Committee, which is investigating the subject.

Assuming that such a disposition of the railway is practicable, we have met with no objection to the bill which seems important enough to delay its passage. It is understood that the railway companies claim exemption from the expense to be incurred by any improvements which will benefit the property-holders on this route, because the grant of the right of way was made to them when the property was comparatively of little value, and all purchasers from that time have knowingly bought their land subject to this right. But such an argument takes too narrow a view of the case. It is probably true that the lots on both sides of the railway will be improved in value by the change; and if so, they ought to be assessed a fair proportion of the half of the cost which is to be assumed by the City. But it is not in behalf of the lot-holders on the Fourth-avenue that the citizens of New-York have so earnestly demanded a change of level in the railways. It is a public necessity, to remove a public nuisance directly destructive of life, from the midst of this community, and they who have deliberately created the nuisance ought certainly to assist in removing it.

Every person in the City is deeply concerned in having this nuisance removed; and, indeed, it is a matter of national importance to get rid of whatever tends in the public mind to cheapen human life. It is in the highest point of view that we would have the Legislature examine this question; but it certainly needs the promptest action. If there is no proof now ready to be presented to the Legislature, either that the present scheme is impracticable or that some other, that has been well matured by competent engineers, is cheaper and better, the bill ought to be passed at once. The railway companies have had time enough to study the matter; the public have studied it carefully; and it is not likely that anything of importance affecting it remains to be ascertained. Certainly the so-called "compromises," said to be offered by the companies, which would leave the tracks as they are at the depot and for half a mile above it, would be utterly unsatisfactory to the public, and would practically leave the whole question to be settled hereafter, perhaps after the loss of many lives, and certainly at greater cost than would now be required.

[Advertisement.]

"I KNOW not what you and other men," says Cassius, "think of this life, but for my single self I think"—that the best Hat sold in this City is KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL is free from any explosive material, and can be used with perfect safety in any lamp.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, March 21.—Exchange on the United States, 60 days, gold, 10½ premium; Short Sight, 12¼ premium.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1 P. M. ....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *America*, at 11 A. M....For Germany, via Stettin, by the *Humboldt*, at 11 A. M....For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 11 A. M....For the Argentine Republic, Brazil, St. Thomas and the West Indies, by the *North America*, at 1 P. M....For Havana and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:01 | Sun sets......6:14 | Moon sets...5:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.5:50 | Gov. Island..6:39 | Hell Gate...8:01

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
NOW OPENING A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES, CABINETS OF GAMES, LIQUOR-CASES, WRITING-DESKS, WORK-BOXES, AT CLOSE PRICES.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., Washington & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Lord Macauley, (Br.,) Care, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; N. B. Palmer, Law, Shanghai, A. A. Low & Bros.

Bark Sacramento, Robbins, New-Bedford, Barling & Davis.

Brigs Selina Stanford, (Ital.,) Pollio, Gibraltar, Slocovich & Co.; Thos. Turrul, Thompson, Mayaguez, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Ernestine, Knight, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Neponset, Stout, Galveston, Snow & Burgess.

Schrs. Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; John W. Fiske, Chase, St. Jago de Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.; Freddie L. Porter, Cook, Portland, Me., Winchester & Towne; Wm. Penn, Wiley, Boston, H. W. Lond & Co.; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Company; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Sloop Alida, Chevalier, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Goschen, (N. G.,) Bahr, Genoa Dec. 17, with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Sons—vessel to Chas. Luling & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Atalanta, (E. G.,) Grote, Bremen 87 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the Southern passage, and had strong W. gales most of the time; Jan. 31, lat. 44 N., lon. 29 W., had a severe gale from W. lasting 12 hours, stove hatch-house and rail, and lost and split sails; was 10 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Evangeline, (of Jersey,) Adams, Foochow Dec. 15, with teas to Howland & Aspinwall. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Brig Catherine Fullerton, (of Ayr,) Hugham, Amoy 103 ds., with tea to Heney & Parker. Sld. in co. with bark Agnes, for New-York. Had strong monsoons down the China Sea; passed Angier Dec. 30; from thence strong S. E. trades to the Cape of Good Hope, which we rounded Jan. 25; thence strong S. E. trades to St. Helena, which we passed Feb. 6; passed Ascension Feb. 9; crossed the equator Feb. 16, in lon. 35 W.

Brig Josie, (of Machias,) Pettigrew, Havana 25 ds., with sugar, to Moses Taylor & C.—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails and stove bulwarks.

Schr. Florence Bailey, (of New-London,) Bailey, St. Martins 29 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had a succession of strong gales from N. E. to N. W.; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 9, Hatteras bearing N. W., 220 miles distance, had a heavy S. W. gale, in which disabled rudder, and was compelled to throw overboard 1,200 bushels of salt for the safety of the vessel.

Schr. Nellie Bellie, Keene, Jacksonville via Hampton Roads 25 ds., for Fall River, with lumber to master. Has been 19 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales; sprung foremast-head, split sails and carried away main boom.

Schr. H. L. Slaght, Willets, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Tybee, for San Domingo; Missouri, for Havana, via Nassau; Metropolis, for Bermuda; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Ashland, Moore, from Fernandina, which arr. 20th, reports: Sld. in co. with brig Criterion, (Br.,) —; March 18, lat. 32 44, lon. 78 40, spoke schr. John Sinsman, bound N.; 20th, at 8 A. M., saw steam-ship W. P. Clyde, hence for Norfolk; same day, off Little Egg Harbor, saw schrs. J. L. Leach and Lena Hunter at anchor.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Ginty, from Fernandina, Fla., which sld. 9th inst., for New-York, in passing out the North (or "Swash") Channel in charge of a pilot, ran aground, and the sand washing out from under her bow and stern, leaving her hung amidship, she was quite badly strained. She came off at the next high water, leaking about 500 strokes per hour, and brought up to Old Town for repairs.

The report of the arrival of the steam-ship City of Austin, from Galveston &c., yesterday, was an error.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21.—Arr. Bark Ursus Minor, from Sligo; schr. Louisiana Frazier, from Baltimore.

Sld., steamer South Carolina, from New-York; schr. Ocean Belle, for Port Royal.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 21.—Below, for Hampton Roads for orders, barks Alice Tainter, from Rio; Countess of Dudley, from Santos.

Passed out, ship Livingstone, for Liverpool.

Passed in, for Baltimore, brig Nereus, from Matanzas.

FERNANDINA, Fla., March 14.—In port, bark Thos. Fletcher, Pendleton, for South America, half loaded; brigs Woodland, Mankin, ldg.; Mariposa, Milton, do., for Matanzas; schr. W. H. Jones, Ginty, repairing; Annie Murchie, —, ldg. for Fall River; Mayflower, (Br.,) —.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., March 18.—Arr. schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, New-York.

MOBILE, March 19.—Arr. schr. Queen of the South, Carson, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—Arr. Bark Lothair, from Cardiff.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—Arr. schr. Ella Howell, from Nassau; Adeliza, from Orient; Rachel Vanaman, from Philadelphia.

Cld., steam-ship Herman Livingston, for New-York.

Spoken.

Jan. 7, by brig Catherine Fullerton, in lat. 28 S., lon. 63 20 E., spoke ship Hanibal, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London, 29 ds. out; Feb. 1, lat. 24 3 S., lon. 1 43 E., ship Peerless, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for London, 56 ds. out; same date, lat. 1 45, lon. —, bark Nereus, (Dutch,) from Batavia, for Boston, 52 ds. out; 2d, lat. 12 07 S., lon. 0 34, ship Bucham, (Br.,) from Foochow for London, 70 ds. out; Feb. 5, off St. Helena, ship Empress of the Sea, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Dundee, 70 ds. out.

March 13, by brig Josie, in lat. 38 10, lon. 73 33, spoke schr. S. L. Lewis, from Galveston, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ST. MARTINS, Feb. 21.—In port, brig Maria White, partly condemned; schrs. Sarah Putnam, for Norfolk Feb. 25, for orders; Grace B. West, for New-Orleans Feb. 23.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 21.—The National Line steam-ship France, Capt. Thomson, from New-York March 9, for Liverpool, anchored in this harbor today.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 21.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Bremen, Capt. Lodewigs, from New-York March 9, for Bremen, touched at this port yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Arr. bark Hipparchus, from Savannah Feb. 22.

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